SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1882.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr. H. Fraser, B. C. S.
Mr. H. W. Steel, B. C. S.
Mr. J. Nugent, B. C. S.
Mr. M. W. Sandys, B. C. S.
Mr. J. Hooper, B. C. S.
Mr. W. Connan, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. E. Parry, B. U. C. S.
Mr. R. Boteler, B. U. C. S.
Mr. A. Smythies, B. U. C. S.
Mr. A. Whitten, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. J. Porter, B. U. C. S.
Mr. C. A. Bull, B. U. C. S.
Mr. G. B. Havelock, B. U. C. S.
Mr. W. A. Francken, B. U. C. S.
Rev. W. H. Gale, B.
Col. A. K. Comber, B. S. C.
Lt.-Col. A. R. Chapman, B. S. C.
Lt.-Col. C. R. Matthews, B. S. C.
Major S. B. Home, B. Inf.
Major T. Scott, B. S. C.
Major F. W. Nicolay, B. S. C.
Major W. W. H. Scott, B. Inf.
Capt. E. A. Johnson, R. Art.
Lieut. A. F. Cotton, B. S. C.
Surg.-Maj. A. S. Keen, B.
Surg.-Major R. Jameson, M. D., B.
Surg. M. D. Moriarty, B.
Sub.-Cond. W. Jeffreys, B.
Sub-Cond. J. T. Mantz, B.
Mr. W. S. Foster, M. C. S.
Mr. L. Forbes, M. C. S., Ret.
Rev. A. C. Taylor, M.
Maj.-Gen. H. H. O'Connell, M. S. C.
Col. E. M. Lawford, M. S. C.
Col. J. Mullins, R. Eng.
Major J.H. Gaussen, M. Inf.
Major L. F. Campbell, M. S. C.
Major H. G. Pitchard, M. S. C.
Lieut. R. K. Teversham, M. S. C.
Surg. C. J. McNally, M. D., M.
Surg. W. R. Brown, M. D., M.
Cond. E. Jackson, M.
Mr. J. A. Baines, Bo. C. S.
Mr. F. S. P. Lely, Bo. C. S.
Mr. T. S. Huskisson, Bo. U. C. S.
Lt.-Col. A. J. Vibart, Bo. S. C.
Capt. F. Abbott, Bo. S. C.
Lieut. C. E. Mahon, Bo. S.C.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Major H. S. Hutchinson, B. S. C., 2 mo.
Lieut.-Col. R. E. Royle, B. S. C., 4 mo.
Cond. M. Carew, B., 4 mo.
Surg.-Major T. C. H. Spencer, M., 2 mo.
Mr. C. Renson, M. U. C. S. 3 mo.
Lieut.-Col. M. H. Nicolson, Bo. Inf., 4 mo.
Brig.-Surg. W. H. Colvill, Bo., 4 mo.
Lieut. G. G. Parker, late I. N., 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr. D. G. Macleod, B. U. C. S.
Lieut.-Col. C. S. Steward, M. Cav.
Surg.-Major C. Sibthorpe, M.
Lieut.-Col. H. E. Coningham, M. S. C.
Capt. B. L. P. Reilly, Bo. S. C.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 2.)

War Office, June 2, 1882.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give order for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order :—

J. Caird, Esq., C. B., Senior Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commissioner.

R. W. Thompson, Esq., C. B., Under-Secretary of State for the War Dept.

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order :—

R. G. W. Herbert, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

C. L. Peel, Esq., Clerk of the Council.

Col. T. Inglis, of the Royal Engineers.

H. Jenkyns, Esq., Assistant Parliamentary Counsel.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of the Regiment now styled—

"Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders)"—being in future designated—"Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders)."

Commissariat and Transport Staff. Depty-Asst. Comy.-Genl. T. C. Hr. Macdonald to be Asst. Comsy.-Genl., vice H. W. Hackman, retired.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, June 2.)

Admiralty, 30th May.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Orders in Council of 22nd Feb., Lieut. T. S. Dickinson has been placed on the Retired List from the 29th inst., with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Comdr.

Admiralty, 31st May, Royal Naval Artillery Volunteers. Liverpool Brigade.

C. A. Jones, Esq., to be Sub-Lieut.

Admiralty, 1st June, 1882.

Fleet Surgn. J. Fisher has been promoted to the rank of Depy. Inspr.-Genl. of Hospitals and Fleets in H. M.'s Fleet, with seniority of 30th May, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870.—

Navgtg. Lieut. J. R. Veitch has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 30th ultimo.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Reserved Col.-Comdt. Henry Adair has been placed on the Retired List.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major J. D. Fosbroke has been placed on the Retired List.

THE CHARGE OF THREATENING THE QUEEN.

On May 26th, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Lopes, Albert Young, 27, described as a clerk, was indicted for maliciously sending to Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., Keeper of the Privy Purse, a letter threatening to murder the Queen and Prince Leopld (Duke of Albany), and demanding with menaces, without any reasonable cause, certain money. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."

The Attorney-General, Mr. Poland, and Mr. A. L. Smith conducted the prosecution on the part of the Crown ; Mr. J. P. Grain and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck appeared for the defence.

The Attorney-General, in opening the case, observed that he had no wish to exaggerate the importance of the inquiry, yet, from one point of view, it was an investigation which would require very serious attention at the hands of the jury. In one sense it might be said that the worst effects of such a charge would be the publicity given to it, but notwithstanding that, it was felt that it was impossible to allow such an attempt to be made, whether the threat to murder the Queen was intended to be carried out or not without serious attention being called to it. It was intolerable that one day the life of Her Majesty should be attempted by a man shooting at her, and that the next day such a letter should be received threatening her life if demands for money were not complied with. It was absolutely necessary that a stop should be put to such proceedings by the verdict of the jury.

After evidence had been taken, Mr. Grain addressed the jury for the defence, remarking at the outset that he could not conceal from himself that there were many difficulties in the case which he would have to meet ; but he felt confident that he would be able to deal with them all in a manner which would lead the jury to a favourable conclusion with regard to the accused. He appealed to the jury to dismiss once and for all any prejudice which might exist in their minds with regard to the prisoner, in consequence of his being charged with such ad offence against the Queen and the Royal Family. The prisoner was no wild conspirator or noisy clamorous demagogue. He was a respectable young man of some education, and it was conceded that there was not a word to be said against his character. The prosecution must prove beyond all reasonable doubt that the prisoner was the person who wrote the letter. The whole case, the learned counsel pointed out, depended upon the evidence of handwriting, there being an utter absence of any outside proof. Referring to the expert's testimony and other evidence which had been given to prove that the letter was in the prisoner's handwriting, he argued that it was merely an expression of opinion, and, as such, was liable to error, and it would bo extremely dangerous for the jury to convict the prisoner upon such inconclusive testimony. He urged that there was a probability of the letter having been written by some other person. Therefore, taking into consideration all the circumstances of the case, the interests of justice would be far better served by the jury finding a verdict in favour of the accused than by convicting him and rendering him liable to a severe punishment upon such uncertain evidence as that which had been given in the case.

The Attorney-General having replied at some length, Mr. Justice Lopes summed up the whole case, remarking that one who had heard the contents of the letter in question could look upon it with other feelings than those of horror and disgust. He, however, felt certain that the feelings which the jury might entertain with respect to the letter would not be allowed to affect their minds in considering the question whether or not the prisoner was guilty of the charge made against him. The jury would have to be satisfied in the first instance that the letter was one containing a threat to kill and murder the Queen, and next that the prisoner delivered, uttered, or directly or indirectly caused the letter to be received, well knowing its contents. He thought no one could doubt that it contained a threat to kill, but the main question was whether the prisoner wrote it. Referring to the suggestion that the letter might have been written by some person actuated by malice towards the accused, he remarked that it had not been shown that any person had entertained unkind feelings towards the prisoner, and if anyone had written the letter intending to get him into trouble he would have imitated, as closely as possible, the accused's handwriting. There were indications which went to show that the writing of the document was disguised. It had been observed that the evidence given in the case was merely circumstantial in character, but in many cases there must of necessity be only circumstantial evidence. People, as a rule, did not commit such crimes in the presence of others, and the only way in cases like that of bringing home guilt to the person accused was by conclusive circumstantial evidence. Then, again, with regard to evidence of experts, his lordship explained that there were a great number of cases tried which must depend upon the evidence of skilled opinion. After commenting upon the various points in the case, he left it to the jury to say whether they were satisfied or not that the prisoner wrote the letter, and that it was a threatening letter.

The jury, after a brief consultation, and without leaving their box, returned a verdict of Guilty, but appended to it a recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's youth.

Mr. Justice Lopes, in passing sentence upon the prisoner, said,—Albert Young, you have been properly convicted by the jury of the offence charged in this indictment. I do not think any reasonable person who has heard the evidence could have arrived at any other conclusion. The jury have recommended you to mercy on the ground of your youth. You appear to have been employed in an office, and to have been a competent clerk—competent in every respect. I cannot myself see any mitigating or extenuating circumstances in your case. I have always regarded the sending of these anonymous threatening letters to any individual as a very grave offence. It is a dastardly and cowardly act, and one which is calculated to produce the most serious consequences. It is an act which ought to be repressed by the strong arm of the law. But when such a letter as that which the jury have found that you sent is sent to the Sovereign of this country—a Sovereign, I venture to say, who is more loved and respected than any other Sovereign who ever sat upon any Throne, whose health and happiness are of the last importance to the community, whose life we cannot forget has often been put in peril, and whose public duties have exposed her to risk at the hands of evil-minded persons—I do not hesitate to say that it is difficult to describe in adequate terms the heinousness of the offence you have committed. The law as it applies to this case has permitted a heavy punishment to be passed, and I suppose that when the law permitted that punishment to be passed it contemplated that there might be some case to which that punishment would be applicable. I cannot conceive a worse case of the kind than yours, and I therefore pass upon you the sentence which the law permits me to pass in an extreme case of this kind. That sentence is that you be kept in penal servitude for a period of 10 years.

The prisoner, who received the sentence with great calmness, was then removed.

THE KHEDIVE TEWFIK.

Tewfik was not born to great expectations. He is the son of a slave, and his father, Ismail, in changing the order of succession, never intended that he should be the heir. The ex-Khedive gave the place of legitimate spouse to another woman, who is now staying at the favourite Palace, in which Caroline of Naples used to give in Lady Hamilton's honour those *fêtes* which scandalised Bonaparte. Ismail intended to establish the Napoleonic distinction between a civil and a Royal or Viceregal family. He was encouraged to hope that he might purchase the right to do so by the late Sultan. But when Abdul Aziz found there was no more money to be extracted from the Khedive, and learned that Tewfik was easy-tempered and very ignorant, he insisted upon his right of primogeniture being respected. Some of the descendants of Mehemet Ali were unscrupulous knaves ; but they were all, with the exception of Tewfik, men of ability. The Porte, therefore, and the Consuls of European nations, who were struggling for influence against each other at Cairo, were for the *faineant* Prince. He was, however, gifted with more sharpness than his father or anyone else gave him credit for possessing. At any rate, he allowed an astute Italian to advise him. The younger brothers, Hussein and Hassan, had been sent to military schools in France and Prussia, and were anxious, not only to improve their minds, but to acquire a name for scientific knowledge and general ability. Their example was no stimulus to Tewfik. He thought it more advantageous to copy Junius Brutus, and played the dunce part with great success. The most he did in the way of educating himself was to pick up a few European languages, which he spoke as badly as he could whenever he found it necessary to converse in them. Only a few intriguing friends, who had secretly backed his luck, when Ismail was at Cairo, knew that he was not so ignorant as he made believe. One of them was Signor Martino, the cousin of his Italian friend, and now his private secretary. The ex-Khedive was satisfied that his first-born son was a weak-willed witless creature. Tewfik, in the closing years of his father's reign, seemed to have no other ambition than to sail up and down the Nile in a barge, or to ride, propped up with cushions, in a Victoria, in the cool hours of the morning and evening. He took no notice of those Anglo-Indians and Englishmen who saluted him. His fingers, which were, relatively to his corpulent figure, very slender, played with a chaplet of amber. The eyes were nearly closed. But now and then they cast furtive glances, which showed that, if the Prince was a faineant, he was not a fool.

Lord Beaconsfield, after long halts between many opinions, determined to concert with France—or rather with Gambetta—to depose Ismail, in whose engagements to pay the interest of his debts, no trust was to be placed. This happened in the first year of Grévy's Presidency. It was very near happening in the last year of the MacMahonate. The difficulty in the way of a complete *entente* was Prince Halim, the only surviving son of Mehemet Ali, and according to the old law of succession, Ismail's heir-apparent. He had got round Madame la Maréchale, the Duke Decaze, and the intelligent Père Marchand, who directs the Catholic Missions in Armenia and Egypt, and the Jews at the Bourse were altogether in his favour. But he arrived in Paris six days after the fates of Ismail and of Tewfiks were decided. Halim unveiled to M. Gambetta the motives which had led Downing-street to prefer his nephew to himself. Tewfik was supposed to the hands of Martino. This was an error. He had a very clever wife, and was uxorious. The Hanem Emeneh feared no rival. It was she who would reign, and she was an Anglomaniac. Her dearest friends were English ladies. Tewfik quite admitted her pretension to being the better-half in their matrimonial partnership. Halim judged well his nephew and niece-in-law. Whenever the Khedive gives an audience to a Minister or foreign Consul, the Hanem Emeneh is posted behind a screen of Carved wood, where she hears and sees, but remains invisible ! One day a conversation between the French Controller and Tewfik was suddenly interrupted by an altercation behind the screen. The disputants were Emeneh and her mother-in-law, who is jealous of her influence, and is a superstitious, ill-tempered old woman, who thinks that it was by the virtue of her incantations Ismail was deposed. If the old lady had her own way a sorcerer would have been placed over the cabinet when her son began his reign. Tewfik would be delighted if Emeneh had a stronger belief in sorcery. His faith in the supernatural, such as it has been revealed to him by his mother, is absolute. Missionaries, Protestant and Catholic, have ready access to his Highness. He has received from the former Coptic bibles, and from the latter catechisms, especially intended for Mahometans. In granting an audience to an emissary of the Gesu or of Exeter Hall, he grasps an amulet in one hand. His Highness is too good-natured not to look into the pious books which evangelising Europeans present to him. He leans towards the Protestants, because he finds his mother's theory of sorcery established in Holy Writ. If it is not, how explain dead Samuel's answer to the Witch of Endor's call ? Joseph's interpretation of Pharao's dream appears to him a very neat result of the wizard's craft.

When Mdme. Rivers-Wilson lived at Cairo, Tewfik often dropped into breafast parties. He liked her, because she is good-natured, notwithstanding a vein of conversational sarcasm, and did not make him remember that he was the Khedive when he went in search of potluck at her house.

Familiarity is distasteful to His Highness. But he hates to be fawned upon and flattered. He is fond of the companionship of children, and himself directs all the Christmas and other juvenile parties that are given by his three young people. The eldest of the trio is twelve years old, and the most youthful, Princess Kadshat, is in her fourth year. A prodigious quantity of roman-candles and bengal-lights are consumed at these *fêtes*, to which the children of distinguished Europeans at Cairo are invited. As a ruler, Tewfik has adhered to the constitutional theory of government. He is satisfied with drawing his pay, and leaving to his Ministers all drudgery and responsibility. Whatever they decree, he countersigns, and asks no questions —except behind the scene, where he applies for information and advice to the shrewd Martino. When Arabi, not long ago, presented to the Khedive a long list of military men for whom he wanted high grades, Tewfik observed : "It seems to me that all these candidates were 'plucked' last year, when they only wanted to pass for sub-lieutenancies. However, as I reign and you govern, it is no affair of mine."

The Khedive has, however, and with good reason, suspected that Arabi wants to govern and reign too. His lazy Highness, who finds that his post suits him, has been, therefore, roused up to try and overreach the ambitious Minister. He has had a difficult game, three very astute men being against him. They are Ismail, Halim, and M. de Freycinet, who would be glad to see in Tewfik's place a ruler with a will of his own, and disposed to look to France for loans and protection. Halim is very well disposed to borrow money, and has borrowed a good deal, on any interest which Jewish friends, inclined to make sporting investments, chose to ask.

Tewfik has never been in the money market. If there is one thing in which he is firm, it is in the auditing of his household accounts, which he looks into carefully. His good-nature shows itself in a thousand small ways, but never in profuseness. Cairo is no longer the Eden of the Palais-Royal actress, There was a time—and it is not long past—when any woman with a voice and a fairly-pretty face, who went there to sing in the Viceroy's theatre, came back to Europe laden with gold and jewels. Tewfik neither cares for the opera nor the drama. His gifts to friends are generally trifling souvenirs, such as fancy stationers in fasionable quarters of European cities deal in. Two years ago he contracted with a Viennese tradesman to supply him with a certain number of handsomely-bound albums, containing photos of Egyptian antiquities. The few that are mounted in precious metals are for presentation to illustrious visitors to the Valley of the Nile. The rest are for smaller fry.—*Truth.*

THE CITADEL OF CAIRO.

The Citadel of Cairo—El-Káláh, as the Cairenes call it—was erected by Sultan Saladin in 1166. The steepness of its situation, the strength of its walls (formed, as tradition says, out of blocks of stone brought from the smaller pyramids of Gizeh), and the Krupp guns with which they are now armed, would render it an important position from which to overawe the city, provided the Mokattam hills, immediately behind it, were occupied by the same hands. This range completely commands the citadel ; and it was by erecting and arming a battery here that Mohammed Ali obtained its surrender when it was in the possession of Khoorshid Pasha. Arabi has the luck to be in possession of both these points of vantage. Almost his first thought, when complications arose, was to strengthen the Mokattam fortifications ; and should he ever retreat into the citadel, after an ineffectual appeal to arms, he might give the Khedive and the Powers considerable trouble and annoyance. Here occured the memorable massacre of the Memlook Beys, 470 in number, in 1811. They were caught in a trap by Mohammed Ali, and all shot down with the single exception of Emir Bey, who miraculously escaped by leaping over the parapet of the fortress into the ditch below. In the *enceinte* of the citatdel is the mosque of Mohammed Ali, which, with its graceful minarets standing out against the white of the limestone hills, is such a prominent object in every view of Cairo. In the interior of the building is the tomb of the famous Pasha ; the exterior is cased with alabaster ; and from a terrace on the south side is obtained a magnificent view over Cairo and its environs, embracing the Delta, the Nile Valley, and the stately pyramids of Gizeh and Sakkárah. At the foot of the citadel is the Rumeyleh, an open square and public garden, from which a carriage road leads up to the principal entrance gate. Here the Khedive is accustomed to receive in state the "sacred carpet" and the Cairo *hadjis* on their return from Mecca.—*Globe.*

GENERAL TCHERNAIEFF.

The *St. James's Gazette* publishes the following interesting account of General Kaufmann's in Central Asia :—

Michael Gregorovitch Tchernaieff, now in his fifty-fourth year, entered the Russian army in 1847, and after serving the exceptionally brief period of three months with each arm was appointed to the staff. His first active service against the Turks was in the campaign which led to the Crimean war. Tchernaieff was attached to the staff of Count Anrep, who was operating upon Widdin ; but after the battle of the Alma the troops composing Count Anrep's corps were sent to reinforce the garrison of Sebastopol, and Tchernaieff, marching with Pavloff's division, took part immediately after his arrival in the battle of Inkermann, where he acted as quartermaster on the divisional staff. He was afterwards attached to the staff of Admiral Istomin, who conducted the defence of the Malakoff, and after Istomin's death, still remaining with the Malakoff garrison, he was appointed to the staff of General Khruleff, and was engaged in three fierce assaults on the captured tower by which the Russians endeavoured to drive MacMahon from the position he had gained. When the Russian army evacuated the south side of the fortress to take up a new position on the north, Tchernaieff crossed with the extreme rear-guard, and was one of the officers entrusted with the work of breaking up the bridge over the harbour. During the Crimean war Tchernaieff had held the rank of second captain, captain, and major on the staff. After the conclusion of peace he was made chief of staff to a division in Poland, and in 1858 was sent to Orenburg as *adlatus* to the chief of the line of the Syr Daria, Orenburg being at that time the seat of the Russian headquarters for Central Asia. For the next eight years he remained in Turkestan, and considerably increased the Russian dominions in that region, adding to the empire the two important towns of Tchemkend and Tashkend. In 1859 he commanded an expedition on the Aral Lake in support of the Khirgiz tribes, then at war with Khiva. He had but seven companies, and with one of these he advanced to the assistance of Kungrad, which was in danger of falling into the hands of the Khivan troops, were Tchernaieff found himself surrounded by 12,000 Khivans. Fortunately, however, they did not attack, owing, as he himself said, to their want of confidence in the Khirgiz tribes, who composed a large proportion of their own force. After he had succeeded in extricating himself from his difficult position the Khivans made peace with Kungrad, which did not, however, prevent them from murdering nearly all the inhabitants.

Tchernaieff's next important exploit was in connection with a plan formed by the War Office at St. Petersburg for joining the positions in Siberia with those in Central Asia. To this end two expeditions were sent out from Semipalatinsk and from Orenburg, with instructions to converge. The Orenburg detachment of 1,500 men was entrusted to Col. Vereffkin, subsequently known in connection with Kaufmann's expedition to Khiva. Tchernaieff took command of 1,000 men with four guns ; and, after marching through the mountain passes bounding Siberia on the south and across the barren steppes of Northern Turkestan, was, when he had effected a junction, to place himself at the head of the combined detachments. Tchernaieff and Vereffkin met in the neighbourhood of Tchemkend, then in the possession of the Khokanians. Tchernaieff attacked the place at once, took it by assault, and marched without delay upon the far more important city of Tashkend, some eight miles to the south, also in the hands of the Khokanians. He made his attack in Oct. 1864, but had to fall back on Tchemkend, where he passed the winter. In the summer of 1865 he renewed the attack, and in doing so acted without, if not in opposition to, instructions from St. Petersburg. It has been generally believed that Tchernaieff on this occasion obeyed secret orders. He himself, however, has declared that such was not the case. On reporting his success at Tchemkend and his failure at Tashkend to the Minister of War, he was ordered, in reply, to remain in possession of the former town, but to make no attempt to extent Russian territory southwards. Tchernaieff states that, finding himself at the head of an insignificant force within a few days' march of a large city garrisoned by swarms of the enemy, he had no choice but to make an energetic attack ; the alternative in case of his remaining passive being defeat and capture on his own part. If, moreover, he refrained from making any effort to take Tashkend, there was every probability of the Emir of Bokhara's doing so. This highly military chief was, according to Tchernaieff, in the habit of going to war every spring ; and the prize which particularly tempted him in May 1865 was the city of Taskhend, with its Khokanian garrison. Convinced that he could not remain long in the town of Tchemkend unless he took the city of Tashkend, which so completely commanded it, Tchernaieff marched against the latter place in June. On his way he met the army of Moullah Alimkul, a Khokanian chief who had been sent forward from Tchemkend with 15,000 men and forty-eight gun. Tchernaieff dispersed the Moullah's army and captured his cannon, which, it was found, were of the same pattern as, but of a larger calibre than, two Russian guns which had been taken from Tchernaieff's Cossacks two years before. Tchernaieff asserts that these cannon had been made by some sepoy gunners, who, escaping from India after the suppression of the Mutiny, made their way through Afghanistan and across the Oxus to Turkestan. The metal for the guns had been obtained from all kinds of domestic utensils requisitioned for the purpose.

Tchernaieff attacked Tashkend for the second time on June 27, 1865. The walls of the city were 24 kilometres round, and the garrison was numerically formidable. But it had been spread out so as to hold the defences at every point ; and when Tchernaieff attacked one particular point by escalade it was impossible to concentrate any large force against him. The citadel and the town generally were still held ; but Tchernaieff bombarded and burned the streets in his immediate neighbourhood and threatened to destroy the whole place unless the garrison surrendered. Owing to these menaces the chiefs surrendered. Tchernaieff had just taken possession of Tashkend when messengers arrived from the Emir of Bokhara claiming, in the name of their master, the whole of the Turkestan territory in Russian occupation and Russia proper as far as the town of Vladimir, Finding, however, that Tchernaieff had taken the place, the emissaries were instructed to alter their tone and to present the Russian general with a pelisse and a turban of honour. The capture of Tashkend was at once the glory and the disgrace of Tchernaieff. In one of Victor Hugo's stories a disobedient but heroic gunner is decorated for his bravery and sentenced to death for his neglect of orders. Similarly Tchernaieff received, after the capture of Tashkend, a sabre of honour from the Emperor and relegation to the ranks of "disponsibility" from the Minister of War. Denied further employment in the army, Tchernaieff now determined to become a notary. But the Emperor would not hear of this, and the ever-ready Count Schouvaloff was instructed to speak to Tchernaieff on the subject. The end of the negotiation was that Tchernaieff received a promise of active employment as general officer. Finding, however, at the close of a year that he had obtained no appointment he quitted the army a second time, and, buying the *Russian World* (*Russki Mir*) from Col. Komaroff (who afterwards acted as Tchernaieff's chief of the staff in Servia), employed that journal in developing Panslavonian principles and in criticising the administration of General Kaufmann in Central Asia. The part played by General Tchernaieff in Servia is sufficiently well known. He began his activity in the Balkan Peninsula by despatching General Monteverde to Herzegovina as correspondent to the *Russki Mir* ; and Tchernaieff would himself have joined the Herzegovinians had he not received an official intimation to abstain from doing anything of the kind. From this fact it may be inferred that when, at a later period he prepared to take the command of the Russian Volunteers in Servia, the objections made to this course by his Government were not very strongly marked.

After he had done his work in Servia by preparing the way for a war between Russia and Turkey—acting, in fact, as chief of the Russian vanguard—Tchernaieff found himself once more unemployed, for the work assigned to him in connection with the Russian campaign in Asia Minor was, for a commander of his distinction, of small importance. Whatever may be the motive in now despatching Tchernaieff to Central Asia, he possesses many qualifications for the post assigned to him, and he seems to be the only Russian Commander who ever inspired the natives he has subdued with confidence in the justice of his Government.

IRELAND.

Ireland was quieted during the week preceding the departure of the last English mail. The *Times* Dublin correspondent wrote on May 27 :—If the proverb "No news is good news" be true, then the country may be congratulated upon its temporary rest. The spirit of the holidays appears to have entered into the hearts of the people, and even the "Moonlighters" appear to be disposed to take and give a little respite.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation of £2,000 reward for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons concerned in the murder of Mrs. Henry Smythe, and £500 reward for such private information as shall lead to the same result, together with a free pardon and the special protection of the Crown in any part of Her Majesty's dominions to any person concerned in or privy to the murder other than the actual murderer.

The inquest at Ballina terminated on May 29. After being locked up for half an hour the jury returned into court and the foreman stated that they agreed on the first two issues, but that there was no possibility of their agreeing on the third—namely, whether Mr. Ball was justified in firing on the people. The coroner directed them to retire to their room and to send him any verdict agreed to by 12 of the jury. In ten minutes they returned again into court, but as only six had signed, they were again sent back. They came out a third time and said there was no possibility of an agreement. They were ordered back again and police-constables were sworn in as bailiffs. After another half-hour they again came into court, and stated that if they were confined for a month they could not agree to a verdict. After retiring again to their room and again being called out, they repeated the statement, and were then discharged. The coroner asked the professional gentlemen present what course they desired him to take. Mr. Nicholls, on behalf of the next-of-kin, applied for a new inquiry, and hoped that the Crown would direct that 100 jurrors should be summoned, so that they might be enabled to select the full number and avoid packing, as on the present occasion. Mr. Bolton, who appeared for the constabulary, said the former jury were representative, and that the coroner had not the smallest power to interfere with the summoning of the jury. It was ultimately arranged to have a fresh inquiry opened on the Thursday following.

Cardinal M'Cabe was presented an address of congratulation by the clergy and laity of the Archdiocese of Dublin. The presentation was made at his Eminence's residence in Rutland-square by a deputation consisting of about 200 clergy and laity. The address, which was read by Mr. J. Martin, referred in terms of warm eulogium to the virtues of the Cardiual and to his great ministerial services, and declared that in conferring upon him the dignity of a Cardinal the Pope conferred upon Ireland, and especially upon this metropolis, the highest honour. His Eminence, in his reply, disclaimed the personal compliment which had been paid to him, while he expressed the pleasure which it gave him to receive the address. He said the sentiments contained in it encouraged him to look forward with confidence to the future, although he was overwhelmed with sorrow on account of the troubled state of this unhappy country. While always raising his voice in favour of just and beneficent measures for the people, he would never cease to uphold the great principles of justice and morality. The law he had laid down for the government of his conscience obliged him to do this, and the could neither help nor bless immoral actions employed to further a cause even just in itself. Referring, then, to the assassinations his Eminence said that horrid butchery cast a deep shadow on the fame of Ireland and on her people. The savage deed, he was sure, had been concocted on some foreign shore and perpetrated by imported assassins ; but the humiliating fact stood before them that the perpetrators were still at large. It would be a deep shame if it could be proved that Catholic Dublin had sheltered and protected them. His Eminence then took occasion to remark that an extraordinary report had been put into circulation that some persons had hung crape on the knocker of his door and traced the figure of a cross on his steps. There was no foundation for it at all, and he begged to give the report the most complete contradiction.

Mr. Sexton, addressing his constituents at Sligo on Tuesday (May 30), said they had reached an important, perhaps a critical, moment in the history of their country and their cause ; and he thought they might very well look back to the part of the movement in which they had been engaged, and ask themselves "Had they lost or had they gained ?" (Cries of "Gained.") Yes, it was all clear gain ; for that which appeared to be loss, that which was persecution, and that which entailed suffering upon many honest men and many helpless women and children, was, after all, but the discipline that proved the unquenchable spirit of their race. The Land Act of last year, Mr. Sexton went on to say, was a mass of imperfections ; but this, at least, it did, it accomplished a legal revolution in the position of Irish landlords, and the day was coming when the Land Act would be brought to its legitimate conclusion, and when every penny worth of improvements made by the tenant would belong to him alone, and would go into the pocket of no other person. But the greatest gain of all was the moral gain—the gain which had raised many men in Ireland, who had grovelled like slaves, to the dignity and status of men. Mr. Sexton, in conclusion, said that never before had Ireland had an independent parliamentary party—a party at which the Government dare not look crooked, which cared for neither Whig nor Tory. There has been rumours of a split in the Irish party, but he might tell them that the party was as solid as the trunk of an oak.

A "SUSPECT" AT ST. PETERSBURG.

The *Times*' St. Petersburg correspondent gives the following particulars with reference to the arrest there on Saturday (May 27), of an Englishman from Stockholm, suspected of complicity in the Dublin assassinations. The Russian police were informed from Abo that on one of the Swedish line of passenger boats to St. Petersburg there was an individual whose appearance corresponded with the description of one of the Irish assassins, and measures were at once taken to watch his movements on arrival. Eager at the prospect of securing the lage reward, a great number of detectives were on the alert when the steamer came alongside the wharf at four o'clock in the morning. The suspected person was soon recognized, and followed to the Grand Hotel, where he took a room. At an early hour the police invited him to appear before General Kozloff, the Prefect, to give explanations. The British Consul and the Embassy were immediately informed. Mr. John Michell, the Consul, called at the Prefecture, and, having heard the statement of the suspected Englishman, at once took steps to prove his identity. The Englishman stated that he had not been in England for the last ten years, and that he was on his way to Moscow on business of importance for a firm at Stockholm. His passport was in perfect order. The circumstances which told against him with the police were the existence of a scar on the left cheek and his possession of a pistol and dagger. During the whole of Sunday he was strictly watched by five police agents stationed at the hotel, two of them staying with him in his room. In the evening the British Consul received satisfactory information by telegraph from Stockholm which convinced him, as well as the authorities, that a mistake had been committed. The wrongly suspected Englishman, who remained throughout perfectly calm and dignified, was therefore at once released.

FENIANISM.

Mr. W. B. Forwood, late Mayor of Liverpool, writes to the *Times* :—

It was my duty last year to largely direct the movements of the police during very anxious time, and which resulted in our securing the apprehension and conviction of the only two Fenians so far captured for the commission of outrages.

For a period of six months there was scarcely a day upon which we did not receive information which necessitated extraordinary police precautions for the protection of one or other of our public buildings or docks. These threat culminated in an attempt to blow up the Police Session house, and some time afterwards in a similar attempt upon the Town-hall.

The experience I then gained, and the facts which came within my knowledge, force me to the following conclusions :—That the means in the country (particularly in large cities) for the detection of criminals are so inefficient that I am not surprised at the non-capture of the Dublin assassins, and it must not, therefore, be hastily assumed that they have the covert sympathy of or are secreted by the Irish people ; that these assassinations and outrages are carried out by paid hirelings, the wretched instruments of a small knot of Fenian conspirators in America ; that, although Home Rulers and Fenians are travelling upon parallel lines to achieve a common object—the severance of the Union—the one proceeding by intimidation and boycotting, the other by assassination and outrage ; and although both organisations are equally treasonable and their methods almost equally atrocious, yet there is, I am persuaded, no actual connexion between them. The Fenians are a small body and have no large following even in Ireland. In Liverpool, where we have 180,000 Irish people, the majority are Home Rulers ; but there are comparatively few actual Fenians, and I doubt if the Home Rule sentiment is very deeply seated. It is kept alive by a few agitators, and if the agitators ceased preaching sedition, we should cease to hear of Home Rule. No greater demonstration of loyalty could have been afforded than the enthusiastic ovation which the Prince of Wales received last year in Liverpool from the 100,000 Irish men and women who lined Scotland-road. The Irish are an impressionable, impulsive people. Agitators know this, and turn it to serve their own base purposes.

We shall not, I am convinced, see the end of assassinations and outrages until we receive the active and sincere co-operation of the American Government in extirpating the nest of Fenianism in New York, and I fear we shall not secure this cooperation unless we show the Americans that these conspirators are a distinct organization, and that it can be dealt with without jeopardizing the Irish vote ; for, however desirous the high officials in America may be to lend their aid in the matter, those who know anything of American politics know the power of the political wire-pullers. It is for this reason most desirable to draw a line between the two organizations, Fenianism and Home Rule. The new Coercion Bill will put an end to boycotting and intimidation—the instruments of Home Rule—and Home Rule, thus deprived of its terrorising power, must die. But I doubt if any Coercion Bill will put an end to Fenian conspiracy ; it must be strangled in the place of its birth. We have a right to ask America to do this. Every consideration of justice and humanity should compel them to take more vigorous action than they have hitherto done. What is the use of our joining hands and claiming a common brotherhood in times of national sorrow unless that brotherhood also claims from us a vigorous and united action against the common enemy of all nationalities—the secret assassin and the outrage-monger ?

THE INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The inquiries which have been made in the various provinces of India by the committees into which the Educational Commission has resolved itself have raised a storm of controversy. The case against the existing system is sufficiently well known in this country. It gives too little towards popular primary education, and too much towards the higher education by which the richer classes profit ; and the remedy recommended is to revert to the policy of the despatch of 1854—which policy was to encourage the higher education by grants-in-aid of local effort and make popular education alone the direct concern of the State. This despatch was, as every one knows, the work of John Stuart Mill ; and it is pointed out by those who do not wish to see the present system of State support of colleges and high schools interfered with that there is really no such local effort to take its place as Mr. Mill contemplated. The better educational establishments which suffer by the competition of Government institutions are those of the missionaries—which, whatever their merits may be, are certainly not the expression of local zeal. To give them the whole field would make natives believe that Government wished to encourage proselytism. Thus a grave political danger would be incurred. It is further pointed out that though the fees in the Government colleges are apparently low, they are in proportion to the means of the parents—for the most part professional men and Government servants—higher than those of the English universities. The effect of the English education imparted in them in inspiring vernacular literature is admitted. English literature, it is urged, would never have become what it is had not those who formed it had access to French and Italian models. The Maharaja of Travancore, one of the most enlightened of Indian princes, has sent a strong protest in this sense to the Madras Government ; and there can be no doubt that he speaks the feeling of many of the best representatives of native thought.—*St. James's Gazette.*

HINDOOISM, MAHOMEDANISM, AND CHRISTIANITY.

A lecture was delivered on Wednesday (May 31) before the University of Oxford by Professor Monier Williams on the three principal religions now confronting each other in the world. Buddhism, he contended, was not entitled to be called a religion, for it recognized no God and no immortal soul. It was our duty to examine non-Christian systems reverently and impartially and on their best side as well as on their worst. Christianity was the perfect embodiment of eternal truth, fragments of which were scattered through other systems. There was more common ground between Hindooism and Christianity than between Islam and Christianity. All three religions asserted the unity of God. According to Islam God was absolutely one and had never become incarnate. According to Hindooism the one God manifested Himself in innumerable incarnations and visible forms. The Koran and the Veda claimed to be the actual words of God. They were objective revelations and had no subjectivity like the Christian's Sacred Scriptures. The feeling after truth in Hindooism was remarkably displayed in its doctrine of triple manifestations of the Godhead. The Indian's daily prayer from the Rig-veda might be used by Christians, if "Sun of Righteousness" were substituted for "Sun." Hindooism has no one special founder, and Mahomed denied that he was the founder of Islam. His mission was to bring back the people of Asia to the true Monotheistic creed, which he affirmed had existed since Abraham—the first Moslem. Yet Islam certainly centred in Mahomet. His career was divided into two halves. At Mecca he was the earnest religious teacher and enthusiast. At Medina he was far more, he was military leader, statesman, and king. Koran grew like patchwork, piece after piece, botch after botch ; its teaching expanded in response to the needs of the mighty forces set in action by Mahomed. The Talmud and the spurious gospels formed the soil out of which the tangle of later doctrine ramified. The heaviest charge against Mahomet was that he encouraged by precept and example sexual licence and a low estimate of women. This a canker ever eating into Moslem home life and spreading to Moslem national life. It was true that Islam was once the soul of progress, but having reached a certain point it appeared to lapse backwards, whereas the Christian's career was ever onwards. In some parts of India Mahomet and Ali received divine honours, and the lowest classes of Hindoos were occasionally to be found worshipping at Mussulman shrines, as Mussulmans were at Hindoo shrines. The two religions now co-operated harmoniously. Temples and mosques were reared side by side. Could no treaty of peace be adjusted between Islam and Christianity ? The lecturer thought not. A vast chasm separated the two systems. A Trinitarian Christian would have less difficulty in coming to terms with Hindooism, notwithstanding its repulsive idolatry and its doctrine of soul-transmigration, than with Mahomedanism. Christians could never have fellowship with a religion which regarded the doctrine of Christ's association with God the Father as a blasphemous fable, and offered its adherents a paradise more material and carnal than that from which their first parents were expelled.

THE WEST AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.

At a meeting of the Society of Arts on May 31, Captain R. F. Burton read a paper entitled "Gold on the Gold Coast." The author, after some reference to the joint exploration conducted by himself and Captain Cameron, R.N., quoted an extract from his own "Wanderings in South Africa," published in 1863, containing a prediction that "Africa would one day equal half a dozen Californias." In the work be had also shown that Western Africa was the first field to supply the precious metal to Europe. He then detailed in graphic terms the route through the auriferous districts followed by himself and his companion after their landing on January 25 of the present year at Axim, the chief outport of the future gold business. He went out doubting with others the possibility of making the rich mines and diggings pay. He returned thoroughly satisfied. He showed compendiously how he reached the conclusion that two out of the four obstacles deemed most fatal to success—Ashantee obstruction, the expense of transporting machinery and working skilled labour in a wild country, lack of hands, and the climate—were mere bugbears, while the other two could be easily surmounted. In his recapitulation, Captain Burton said the good news they brought home was the prodigious wealth of the land. He knew nothing to equal it in California or in Brazil. Gold dust was panned by native women from the sands of the seashore. Gold spangles glittered after showers in the streets of Axim. Gold was yielded by the lump of yellow "swish" riveting the wattle walls of hut and house. Their washings ranged from half an ounce to four ounces a ton. There, then, was the gold, and it would be our fault only if it stayed there. During the last century this section of the West African coast yearly exported to Europe between three millions and three and a half millions of sterling gold in the shape of dust, nuggets, and bars. The abolition of slavery and the mannumission of "pawns" brought the average down to £126,000 during the last decade. But we had in our hands the best of slaves—the tireless machine, the steam navvy, and the quartz stamp. "Long Tom" and "Broad Tom" would do single-handed in a day the work of a whole gang of negroes. Moreover, England wanted gold. A few years ago her annual supply was £25,000,000, now it was but £18,000,000. He saw no difficulty in again raising the export from West Africa to the highest figure it showed during the last century, and he knew no land better able to supply the amount wanted by England to preserve the balance of the precious metals than this old-new California, our own neglected Elderado, the Gold Coast. Captain Burton having finished the reading of his paper, Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C. B., who presided, opened the debate, in which Mr. Johns, Sir Thomas Cornish, Mr. Walker, Mr. Oliver Pegler, Mr. Liggins, Dr. Hewan, Mr. Mast, Dr. Hyde Clarke, and others confirmed, for the most part from personal knowledge of the Gold Coast, the testimony of the two travellers.

RUFFIANISM AT EPSOM.

"A Mercantile Firm" send to the *Times* an account of a disgraceful outrage which was committed at Epsom on Derby Day on "a young and inoffensive foreigner, a member of an honourable and influential family," a volunteer in their office. Without the slightest cause or provocation on his part, this young man was attacked by a crowd of roughs while descending the stairs of the stand at Epsom, pulled about, knocked down, kicked till insensible, and almost to death, robbed of his gold watch, £5 in money, and a valuable ring and pin, and stripped absolutely naked, with the exception of his trousers —and all this in the presence of hundreds of English men dressed like gentlemen. This was his condition when he recovered his senses and was taken to his cab (in which he had driven quietly to Epsom a few hours before), with eyes closed up and head and body covered with bruises and abrasions, which give him to-day the appearance of a prizefighter who had been severely handled. He had never betted on a race in his life, and never before been present at an important one. The outrage commenced by an attack, without provocation, on the friend and companion (also an inoffensive foreigner and not a betting man) with whom he had left London and remained all day, and whom the crowd took for a "welcher."

COMMUNISTIC DEMONSTRATION IN PARIS.

A GREAT demonstration took place on Sunday afternoon (May 28th) at the Cemetery of Pére La-Chaise, in honour of the memory of the Communists who fell during the week's struggle in May, 1871, with the troops of the regular army. The *Standard's* correspondent writes :—At two o'clock some five hundred members of the different groups of the Paris Socialists assembled at the foot of the Bastille Column, most of them bearing wreaths of red immortelles, and wearing red scarves. Thence they marched in order to the cemetery, preceded by a person bearing the red flag of the Revolution. On the procession reaching the Vincennes Station it was encountered by several members of the police force, who demanded the removal of the revolutionary colours. This order not being complied with, the police were just about to resort to force, when, fortunately, for the interests of peace, they received a message from the Home Office instructing them to allow the Communists to proceed unmolested. On Pére La-Chaise being reached, the tomb of Blanqui was first visited and adorned with floral tributes, and then the Revolutionary pilgrims bent their steps to the southern slope, bounded by a high wall, at the foot of which rests the remains of the slain Communists of the fatal week of May, 1871. There a number of speeches in an exalted strain were delivered. Among these was one by Louise Michel, who exhorted her hearers once more to bind themselves together with an oath of hatred and of vengeance. She was followed by Emile Gautier, who, speaking in the name of the Anarcisth groups of Bordeaux, said they were assembled on that spot to draw fresh inspiration of hatred against their oppressors, the *bourgeoisie*. On the soil kneaded by proletarian blood, let them, he said, grave deeply into their hearts the unalterable fact that in the great battle of classes that was approaching one class must annihilate the other. Let the universe melt away, providing only that equality was established. The remaining speeches were in the same strain, and were received by cries of "Vive la Révolution," "Vive l'anarchie," "A bas la bourgeoisie." When the assembly had sufficiently expressed their revolutionary sentiments, they adjourned, at the request of Mdlle. Michel, to a hall in the Boulevard Ménilmontant, for the purpose of conferring with a view of uniting all the various revolutionary groups. At the outset there was a great uproar on the question of the election of president, the Anarchist groups objecting to any chairman whatever. Being the noisier fraction of the assembly, they carried the day. Speeches applauded to the echo were delivered against the *bourgeoisie*, the Republic, and all organized Government generally.

NEW ARRIVAL AT THE CALCUTTA ZOO.

THE Begum of Ramoo, near Chittagong, has presented to the Zoological Gardens, Alipore, in the name of her son Nawar Ali Khan, a boy of eleven years of age, an adult female Rhinoceros belonging to that group of Assiatic Rhinoceri which is distinguished by the presence of two horns on the upper surface of the facial portion of the head, and which is generally distinct from the one horned rhinoceri of Asia, and from the two-horned species of Africa.

This rhinoceros was captured about seven months ago by the Begum's retainers. A shikaree had gone out to hunt, and when he had reached some paddy fields he was told by the ryots who were there at work that an animal had come out from the jungle on to the fields, and that it was neither a gyal, a buffalo, nor an elephant. The Shikaree at once sent a message to the Begum asking that assistance might be sent to capture the animal, and, in a short time, a large number of people had arrived armed with sticks. The locality to which the beast had retired presented facilities for its capture, as it was a small isolated hill or *tulah* separated from the high range of mountains to the east. The Shikaree arranged his men between the teelah and the main range with instructions not to allow the animal to escape in that direction, but that if it made for an adjoining jheel or for an open slope towards the village it was to be allowed to pass by either of these ways, as it would be possible to noose it in the heel, and to capture it if it went to the village. The animal, however, refused to show itself and did not come out of the dense jungle, but the would-be captors were aware that it was moving round the teelah, and at length the Shikaree by climbing a tree was able to make out that it was a rhinoceros. They then tied a number of ropes to the branches of the trees, letting them hang down as nooses, in the course the animal was following. In a short time their labour was rewarded, as it ran its head first into one noose and then into another, tearing them away, however, from the trees, and, in its excitement, rushing out on to the open slope leading to the village, dragging the ropes after it. By this time it was somewhat exhausted, for it fell in a muddy hollow where it was immediately surrounded, secured by ropes and ultimately dragged into the village.

Three days afterwards the male made its appearance from the same teelah, but unfortunately an effort made to capture it did not prove successful. The female rapidly became tame and tractable, and was introduced into the Zenana, where it soon established itself as a favourite, more especially with the children, who used to ride as safely on its back as the London children did on Jumbo.

Begum Latifa Khatoom, when she became aware that the Committee for the Management of the Calcutta Gardens were in quest of rhinoceri, made up her mind to part with favourite of the Zenana, and telegraphed to the Committee that it was her intention to present this rhinoceros to the Gardens.

Through the valuable assistance of the Commissioner, Mr. Lowis, the animal was brought by easy marches into Chittagong and caged, and was then shipped on board the British India Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Arabia; that company most liberally conveying the rhinoceros free of cost, and safely landing it in Calcutta, where it arrived on the afternoon of Friday, the 2nd June. The steamer on its arrival in port was met by a boat from Messrs. Cook & Co. who superintended the disembarking of the animal, which was taken by water to the private entrance to the Garden at Tollah's Nullah, when it was removed from its cage, and walked quietly to the place of prepared for its reception; the Committee having resolved to abandon the original rhinoceros enclosure for the present, until some trees have been planted in it to afford shade. The new enclosure is situated between the Hornbillhouse and the Superintendent's bungalow, at the south-west corner of the Gardens. It is very extensive, has ample shade and a plentiful supply of water, as there are two tanks.

This rhinoceros, as already observed, is a two horned animals and it has the *tout-ensemble* and general characters of a two-horned rhinoceros of the same sex, caught in the same district and very nearly in the same locality to the south of Chittagong in February, 1869. This latter rhinoceros was taken to London by Mr. Jamrach, where it was purchased for the London Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, but prior to its shipment for London it was for the some months in Calcutta, where it was examined by Dr. Anderson and described by him in the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London, for 1872, as *Rhinoceros Sumatrensis*.

Dr. Sclater, the Secretary to the Zoological Society of London, after the animal had been a short time in their Gardens, had the opportunity to compare this Chittagong animal with a female two-horned rhinoceros captured in Malacca. The result of his comparison led him at that time to believe that two species of this form of rhinoceros existed, and he was of opinion that to the Malaccan animal must be applied the term *R. Sumatrensis*, and that the Chittagong animal was a new species, which he proposed to call *Rhinoceros lasiotis* "from the peculiar long hairs which border the outer edge of the ear-conch, and which are of themselves sufficient to render the animal easily recognizable from *R. Sumatrensis*."

The rhinoceros just arrived from Chittagong, however, presents several modifications of the characters found in the individual named by Dr. Sclater *R. laciotis* and which tend to affiliate it to typical *R. Sumatrensis*. One or two of these modifications may be named. The ears have not the remarkable long drooping fringe of hair, but their margins are densely clad with erect black hairs; and bristly hairs of the same colour occur over the whole surface, sparsely on the back and sides, but densely on the belly and on the fronts of the limbs; it is also a smaller animal and of darker colour than the so-called *R. lasiotis*. Like it, however, there is considerable cranial breadth between the ears, and the skin is finely tubercular compared with the more coarsely tubercular skin of the two-horned rhinoceros of the Malayan peninsula.

Taking into account these similarities and dissimilarities, between two animals brought from the same district, the present rhinoceros in the Gardens would, therefore, seem to link together the two phases of one species separable perhaps into a southern and northern race; a conclusion which Dr. Sclater also has more recently been disposed to adopt. It would, however, be very satisfactory if the Committee could obtain an example of the two-horned rhinoceros of the southern portion of the Malayan peninsula, and place it side by side with the present example of the Northern race, as the comparison would be of much scientific interest. This northern race would appear to extend into Tipperah and also into Assam, as Colonel C. Napier Sturt shot, in March 1875, a two-horned rhinoceros near the gorge where the Sunkos river issues from the Bhutan range on the right bank of the Brahmaputra river, forty to fifty miles north of Doobree.—*Englishman.*

THE COMMISSARIAT FRAUDS.

THIS case in which Anup Sing Rai Bahadur is charged with giving an illegal gratification under Sections 109, 161, and 165 of the Indian Penal Code, was begun in the Court of Colonel C. Beadon, Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, on the 15th instant. Mr. C. H. Spitta, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. T. Higgins and Pundit Ram Narain, Pleaders, appeared for the accused, and Mr. E. Berrill, Deputy Inspector of Police, on special duty, for the Government. It will be remembered that the accused was lately created a Rai Bahadur for meritorious services during the Afghan war. The nature of the charges will be gathered from the following evidence.

Captain L. W. Christopher.—I was stationed at Jhelum as Field Commissariat Officer in charge of the field depôt, and I remained there until 5th February, 1881. Anup Singh during that time was the Head Purchasing Commissariat Agent for the supply of everything. He was a paid servant of the Government. He recovered from Government, for goods supplied by him, on bills submitted to my office. Exhibit P. (1) is Anup Sing's bill for supplies for September, 1880. P. (2) are his bills for September and October, 1880. P. (3) is for October only: and P. (4) are his bills for November 1880. In P. (1) in September, 1880, white bhusa is charged for at 35 seers per rupee. In P. (2) in October, 1880, at 30 seers, and is passed for that rate. In P. (3) green chari is charged for in October at 1 maund 10 seers per rupee; but it was retrenched for the time being, for there is a note "to be passed in a separate bill." In P. (4) in November, green kirbi is charged at 1 maund per rupee; this bill was retrenched to be passed in a separate bill. P. (5) shows recharges of items retrenched in former bills, extending from September, 1879, to January, 1881. In this exhibit, white bhusa is charged for, in September 1880, 35 seers per rupee. In October, 1880, the rate for green charri is charged at 1 maund 10 seers, and passed at that rate. In November, 1880, dry kirbi is charged for at 32 seers per rupee; but it was passed at 40 seers. To support his bills Anup Singh would, if we had not the prices current in our office—obtained direct from the Civil Department—put in receipted indents and prices current obtained by himself through our office, or from the civil authorities. Accused could have got none of the charges paid, in any of the aforementioned five exhibits, without a certified price current by a civil officer. In passing these charges, I generally relied on the certified prices current. In some instances —I could not name them—I have used my own discretion in passing charges rather than follow the quoted rates. For the months of October and November, 1880, I believe the charges were passed in accordance with the certified rates. Looking at P. (3) I find the quantity of green charri charged was allowed in full; therefore, in retrenching the item, Rs. 774-3-10, the retrenchment must have been for want of a price current; for it was passed in full of charge in the re-charge, P. (5), a price current being quoted therein as a supporting voucher. The exhibits P. (1) and P. (5) were lodged in my office, approximately, on 22nd January, 27th January, and 29th May, 1881, respectively.

Examined by Mr. Berrill.—I may have called for prices current between the 27th January and 27th May. I probably did; for I was constantly doing so, to adjust accounts; but I cannot assert it with certainty.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spitta.—Anup Sing joined me at Jhelum, I think, at the close of September, 1879. He received as pay Rs. 100 per mensem. He made his own arrangements for purchasing and obtaining supplies, all over the place, and from wherever he pleased. I know that his supplies came in by rail and boat, and must have come from other districts. He was obliged to accumulate supplies in anticipation of actual wants. His monthly outlay I could not testify to with accuracy: it was very large, involving a lac—sometimes more, sometimes less. Anup Sing made his purchases, I presume, partly from his private wealth and partly from advances made to him by me. In September and October, 1879, I advanced him Rs. 2,40,000; and his bills for these two months came to Rs. 3,92,000. From rough notes of my own, I can say that I always kept him in arrears of claims, monthly, from a lac to a lac and thirty thousand rupees. That balance would represent either his credit or his private investment. He was allowed no interest on his private money used in purchases. He had to wait—often some months —for adjustment of his bills. Any loss incurred to supplies accumulated would not be borne by Government, but by the Agent, Anup Singh. I believe he did incur heavy losses owing to rain, trans-shipment, and waste. The bulk of the bhusa was supplied as required, not taken over in stock. Anup Sing was supposed to supply at the price current of the Jhelum tahsil. We Commissariat officers are required to make general enquiries as to prices current of important articles in our own station: this has a check on prices current, the idea being that prices current are not to be viewed as an absolute guide. Occasionally I did, when at Jhelum, make personal enquiries as to prevailing rates of the more important articles. I made these enquiries from native vendors, and I also made official enquiries from the civil authorities at Lahore, Gujrat, Gujranwalla, Amritsar, and Rawal Pindi. I received replies as follows:—From Gujranwalla, white bhusa, in September, 1880, at 2 maunds 4 seers per rupee, in October, 1880, 1 maund 39 seers per rupee: From Gujrat, white bhusa, in September 1880, 12 annas 9 pie per maund. From Lahore, in September, 8 annas per maund; in October, 8 annas 9 pies per maund. From Aritsar, whit bhusa, September, 5 annas 4 pies per maund. From Rawal Pindi I received monthly prices current from the Deputy Commissioner. In September, 1880, white bhusa was sold at Gujar Khan at Rs. 1-9-7 per maund; in October at Rs. 1-5-4; and the same in November. In Rawal Pindi itself, white bhusa was selling at Rs. 2-3-6, Rs. 2-3-7, and Rs. 1-10-8, in September, October, and November respectively, I find at Jhelum that the daily rates of bhusa and fodder fluctuated considerably, but the monthly averages were fairly steady, rise or fall. Anup Sing's bills were passed and paid on the monthly average. I considered at the time that Anup Sing's rates as charged were fair, or I should not have passed them. I believe I have occasionally cut down his bills below the prices current on some articles; but I have no books to refer to here. The retrenchments of the three items specified, viz., white bhusa, charri, and kirbi were not made because I considered the rates excessive, but for want of a supporting voucher, or price current. Had we considered the rate excessive, we should have reduced it to what we considered correct, and not directed a re-charge. There is kept up in my office a book of rates, which shews—(1) the rate charged for each article by the Agent or Agents; (2) the last rate passed; (3) the price current rate; and (4) the rate now passed. The price current rates are generally supplied by the Deputy Commissioner on the 5th of the month, for the preceding month. I cannot say that the particular prices current, for September, October, and November, 1880, arrived late. I cannot say whether when Anup Singh submitted his bill for recharges P. (5), on the 29th May, 1881, he furnished with it prices current in support. I believe accused did sometimes put in prices current with his bills; but I could not speak certainly as to any particular items. As noticed by defence, I here put in a copy of a docket from myself to the Deputy Commissioner of Jhelum, No. 2667 of 4th November, 1880, and his reply in original (D. 102), and also file (D. 304), a correspondence between myself and the Deputy Commissioner about price of gunny bags D. 5, 6, 7, and 8 have reference to the buckets and hurricane lamps sold by Jamasjee & Sons. I cannot say why I particularly made enquiries from Jamasjee. I applied to those from whom I thought I could get information. Any article I could not obtain or fix the rate of myself I sent to the Deputy Commissioner to enquire about. Price currents generalized, and it so happened that a better class of article was sometimes wanted, and then had to be sent and priced. Nothing was passed by me, but what I considered good for fodder; but the Transport Officer had to approve of the supplies as much as I had. I do not recollect any particular dispute between the Transport officers and the agent about coarse bhusa, but there were disputes regarding fodder now and again; and on one occasion the transport officers sent samples to Simla of articles supplied. I put in (D. 9) at the request of the accused—seven petitions I received from him at various dates. I identify bundle (D. 10). I do not know that Anup Sing got a list of the documents seized by the police at Murree. I wrote to Major Lang, I think, on the subject and received an answer that they had already been packed up. Including security of Rs. 30,000, I believe Anup Sing is now owed about a lac on bills passed. I don't know if he has any other outstanding claims, as his papers are in the hands of the Police. I have known Anup Sing since 1878. He has been a very long time in the Commissariat, and is one of the old Gumashtas. He carried out his work under me at Jhelum very well indeed. I did not find him dishonest, and considered him trustworthy. He must have experienced great difficulties during an enormous demand. The times were very heavy, and we had but few hours out of the twenty-four. We had no rules to apply to; but we followed them as far as our memory permitted. The order under which we worked was "let there be no failure." The highest number of animals I ever had in my charge was 11,619; and for these Anup Sing had to provide fodder, at about a maund to five animals and gram at 2 to 3 seers each animal.

The hearing of the case is not yet completed.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

THE following summary of the Educational events of 1880-81 has been placed on record by the Government of Madras:—

His Excellency the Governor in Council has noticed with pleasure the many satisfactory features which the history of the year presents. In the University, Chemistry was substituted for Physical Geography in the curriculum prescribed for the Matriculation Examination. The number of marks allotted to Physiology in the First Examination in Arts was raised from 50 to 70. Latin was omitted from the scheme of the Preliminary Scientific Examination in medicine. Nine candidates were examined for the Degree of Master of Arts against 7 in the previous year, and 5 passed, 2 in language, 2 in Mental Philosophy and Sociology, and 1 in Biology. For the B. A. Degree Examination, 198 were registered and 195 examined against 181 and 175 respectively in 1879-80, and the number of passes was 113 against 85. The number registered for the First Examination in Arts was 489 against 597; the number examined 478 against 582; and the number passed 167 against 295. Colleges educating up to the B. A. Degree were 7 against 6 in the year previous; and the Colleges teaching up to the F. A. Standard numbered 18 against 17. The number of candidates reading for the Degree rose from 278 to 296, and the number reading for the F. A. course from 888 to 1,225. For the Degree of Master of Laws 2 candidates were examined and both passed. Forty-four candidates were examined for the B. L. Degree Examination out of 46 registered against 29 and 32 examined and registered in the previous year, and 7 passed against 4, all from the Presidency College. In the Faculty of Medicine no candidate appeared for the first M. B. and C. M. Examination. For the Preliminary Scientific Examination 5 candidates came up against 1, and all of them passed. Six were presented for the first L. M. S. Examination as in the preceding year, but only 3 passed. The number examined for the second L. M. S. Examination rose from 2 to 8 and all succeeded. In the Faculty of Engineering 2 were examined for the Degree of B. C. E. and 1 passed, against 8 examined and 5 passed last year. The number of candidates registered for the Matriculation Examination rose from 3,357 to 3,578, the number examined from 3,309 to 3,519, and the number passed from 1,094 to 1,371. The number of English High Schools for boys fell from 77 to 76 and the attendance from 4,409 to 4,311 owing to the introduction of the Middle School Examination. The number of schools which presented pupils for the Comparative Examination of the fith classes rose from 19 to 25, and 426 pupils were examined and 278 passed against 431 and 327 respectively in the preceding year. For the Middle School Examination, 3,869 candidates were examined from the upper fourth classes of Government and Private Schools, and 1,813 passed. A Comparative Examination of the lower fourth classes was introduced during the year. Fifty-five classes sent up on the whole 1,182 pupils, of whom 789 passed. The attendance in English Middle Schools rose from 13,183 to 15,466, and there were 34 Vernacular Middle Schools with 179 pupils at the close of the year. The number of English High Schools for girls fell from 9 to 8, and the attendance from [illegible] to 38. There were 25 English and 7 Vernacular Middle Schools for girls with 316 and 58 pupils against 22 English Middle Schoools with 236 pupils last year. For the higher examination for women which superseded the old First-grade Examination for Schoolmistresses, 60 candidates were examined, of whom 26 passed. The Middle School Examination has taken the place of the old Second-grade Examination for School-mistresses. The number of pupils in Primary Schools rose from 247,771 to 304,409, of whom 20,589 were in the upper division against 17,514. The number presented for examination for Results Grants under the first four standards rose from 69,492 to 98,334, and the total expenditure on Results Grants from Rs. 1,76,760 to Rs. 2,59,366. The attendance in Local Fund schools rose from 27,220 to 29,186, while that in Municipal Schools fell from 5,220 to 4,887; the latter figures connot be regarded as satisfactory, and the attention of Municipal Presidents will be drawn to them. In Local Fund Girls' Schools the number of pupils was 446 against 372, and in Municipal Girls' Schools 496 against 392, the increase in the latter schools having been caused by the establishment of Girls' Schools at Anantapur, Shevapet, and Mannargudi. There were 2,642 pupils against 2,942 in English Salary Grant Schools for girls and in the one unaided school which furnished returns. The strength of the Vernacular Salary Grant Girls' Schools rose from 2,046 to 2,831, owing chiefly to the addition of 6 schools to the list. For the Special Upper Primary Examination which replaced the old Third-grade Examination for School-mistreses, 154 pupils were presented, of whom 62 passed. Out of 8,674 boys and 583 girls who appeared for the Upper Primary School Examination, and 18,819 boys and 1,108 girls who appeared for the Lower Primary School Examination, 5,668 boys and 377 girls and 1,3020 boys and 786 girls respectively passed. The fees in Government institutions rose from Rs. 1,32,810 to Rs. 1,42,488 owing chiefly to the increased attendance in colleges and schools and to the raising of the standard of some of the institutions. There was an increase of Rs. 1,21,423 in the fee income of private institutions. The aggregate amount collected in fees was Rs. 8,23,314 against Rs. 6,91,727. Owing to the introduction of the new Grant-in-aid Code on the 1st April 1880, the expenditure from Provincial Funds on grants-in-aid to private schools fell from Rs. 2,61,292 to Rs. 2,32,950. A part of the savings was utilized in strengthening the inspecting agency by the appointment of an Inspectress of Girls' Schools. There were 694 pupils under training in Normal Schools for masters against 533 at the close of the previous year, the increase being due chiefly to the establishment of a Government Elementary Normal School for Muhammadans in Madras and of Local Fund Normal Schools at Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Nellore, Chittur, and Krishnagiri. The number of Normal Schools thus rose from 19 to 26. In the Madras Normal School 4 graduates, 3 F. A.'s, and 15 Matriculates were under training. Of these 20 attended the Departmental Examination held in December last, and received certificates against 26 in the previous year. For the Middle School (fourth grade) Examination 21 candidates appeared and all passed against 15 candidates and 10 passes, and for the Special Upper Primary (fifth-grade) Examination 413 candidates were presented against 285, and 289 passed against 198. The number of pupils in the 3 Female Normal Schools fell from 129 to 119. For the Higher Examination for women 6 went up and 5 passed, for the Middle School Examination 16 appeared and 2 passed, and for the Special Upper Primary Examination 37 went up and 9 passed. The total number of institutions connected with the department rose from 10,533 with 268,379 pupils to 12,878 with 327,808 pupils. The increase was as in the previous year due chiefly to the development of elementary education. With the exception of Malabar, in which the number of schols has decreased by 7, all the districts show an increase both in schools and scholars. The proportion of population to one pupil varied from 17 in Madras to 172 in Salem against 17 in Madras and 287 in Cuddapah last year. In Municipalities the pupils rose from 73,304 to 84,642, and in Local Fund Circles from 195,075 to 244,166. On the whole the number of boys rose from 238,960 to 295,467, and the number of girls from 29,419 to 32,341. The entire expenditure on education in 1880-81 was Rs. 31,07,712 against Rs. 28,20,473 during the previous year. Rs. 9,45,176 came from Provincial Funds, Rs. 23,626 from the Educational Building Fund, Rs. 4,44,847 from Local Funds, Rs. 75,020 from Municipal Funds, and Rs. 16,19,043 from Endowments Fees, and other sources. The expenditure was distributed in the following proportions:—

	Percentage.
Superintendence	9·77
General Instruction, superior	7·65
,, ,, secondary	21·58
,, ,, primary	48·16
Special instruction in Professional and Technical subjects	5·98
Scholarships	1·27
Miscellaneous	5·59

CAPTURE OF DACOITS.

AN Agra correspondent writes:—The monotony of daily life at this trying season has lately been disturbed by an incident which must in a dearth of more exciting news rank as an event,—the capture of a band of dacoits believed to be the same that made the attack on Ladhukhera. The rumour that regular troops had been employed were unfounded, as the sequel will show that the police were more than equal to the occasion. On or about the 28th May it was reported to the district authorities that a body of men, with much plunder in their possesion, had taken up their quarters at a village on or within the Gwalior frontier, with some such name as Beechpur, and not far from the British police post at Nibhora. It subsequently transpired that the native officer in charge of this post had taken some measures for detaining the dacoits, pending arrival of reinforcements, but either these were derisively regarded, or the supineness of those against whom they were directed prevented their becoming cognizant of them, for they appear to have remained unnoticed.

It necessarily took some little time to organize an expedition from head-quarters, but as soon as this was accomplished a respectable force of mounted and foot constables was despatched to the outstation. The District Superintendent of Police, who followed the same evening, being accompanied by a local barrister, whose curiosity to witness a man hunt and martial proclivities got the better of his professional instincts, and made him oblivious of the circumstance that his being concerned in the matter would be prejudicial to his own interest. The expeditionary force reached Nibhora, some twenty-five miles off, by the morning of the 31st, and was joined by a motley gathering of rural police and villagers, the latter armed after a fashion which, if not tending to render them formidable, made them still a factor to be taken into account. As is usual in enterprises of this nature, a circuitous route was adopted to prevent the quarry taking the alarm, and some subsidiary dispositions had to be made lest intelligence of hostile movements got to the knowledge of those against whom they were intended; and as all this added to the length and duration of a fatiguing march, it was considerably past mid-day before Beechpur could be surrounded. The dacoits were not, however, found napping, for without waiting to be summoned, they opened a sharp but random fire on their assailants from a sort of a donjou or remnant of a garhi, in which they had esconced themselves, and this had, of course, to be acknowledged; but within a short time smoke and then flames were seen to ascend from the interior of the defences, and the place, becoming untenable, was speedily captured. It was found that three of the dacoits had been killed, and one wounded. The remainder of the gang, numbering a score or thereabouts, were secured without any difficulty by the police, among whom there was not, strange to say, a single casualty.

Another version of the affair makes out the case to be in many of its aspects similar to that of the outlaw Sohunpal, who, along with a fellow outlaw, was shot down by the Gwalior Police within British territory during the government of Sir William Muir, and that strained relations with a feudatory are likely to be one of the results; but this is bazaar rumour, which, owing to official reticence, there is no present means of verifying.—*Pioneer.*

"BABOO" AND TITLES OF COURTESY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—George Aberigh-Mackay in his "Twenty-one Days in India" says that when he was at Lhassa the Dalai Lama told him that a virtuous cow-hippopotamus by metempsychosis might, under unfavourable circumstances, become an undergraduate of the Calcutta University, and that, when patent-leather shoes and English supervened, the thing was a Baboo. Test apart, the name, title or prefix Baboo has been so indiscriminately and carelessly used of late, that it is well to inquire its meaning. The origin of this word is involved in deep mystery. A Pundit of great renown in Bengal was once asked the root or derivation of it, but he seemed as much bewildered as Cassim in the Arabian tale when he stood crying "open wheat," "open barley," to the door which obeyed no sound but "open sesame." The word, however, so far as I have been able to trace, is of Bengalee origin, and is derived of *pita* or *pata*. The Sanscrit word for "father" is *pitri* akin to *patri*, and both alike signify supporter or nounisher (A. S. foster, fostri,) and as the labials b, p andf areusually convertible letters, the words *pita* or *pata* would by a process of infantine reduplication of the first syllable come to be familiarly spoken as *baba*. Similary, the Italian *padre*, *bapa*, and *bobbo* all mean "father," the last being a fond appellative. In Upper India the younger sons of a Raja are called "Baboo." "Father" in Bengal at all events is a general term of respect and veneration. A patron, a tutor, or a Zemindar is sometimes addressed as "father." Go to any village in Bengal, and you will find that the Zemindar, whom the inhabitants equally fear and respect is the Baboo, and that no one else has any claim to that title, although he may be a well-to-do person in his own way. Everyone else is designated by his surname but the Zemindar alone is referred to as the, Baboo. In course of international intercourse, however, ~~Banians and other~~ assistants in European firms were looked upon by their retainers as the Baboos, and thus any Bengali in European service is now called Baboo. This custom has penetrated even into the North-West Provinces. A Hindustain clerk is also sometimes called Baboo. But as the Bengali was first in the field of Europeanization, Baboo and Bengali have become interchangeable synonyms. "Are you a Baboo?" means the same thing as "Are you a Bengali?" And in Bengal at least this social proportion can be safely formulated:—European : Native : Sahib : Baboo : and whoever can read between the lines will see that a certain latent contempt which is implied in the word "Native" is equally involved in the epithet Baboo. A khitmatgar knows very well that his master is a Sahib; he has heard him speak of other Europeans as Sahibs, without any regard to their condition in life: he, however, has never heard a Bengali—despite his riches, power, and pelf—alluded to by the self-same master in any other way than as Baboo, with the meanest Sircar in the establishment. The epithet Baboo among ourselves is used in a peculiar way; in its figurative sense iteither imports "a dandy" or "a soft sybarite" or "a swell." For instance, we say that such-and-such a person is in the habit of giving himself the airs of a Baboo, or that Mr. So-and-so (a luxurious European) has become a very Baboo. In its ordinary sense it is employed as a half-familiar and half-respectful affix to the previous or first name of a person, *e. g.*, Harry Baboo, Kally Baboo, &c. Herein a curious practice has grown up. We, in the first instance, gave this word to the Europeans, and we have now taken it back from them with its European, rather Hiberno-British, interpretation. Some persons, however, flatter themselves that the Bengali Baboo corresponds with the English "Mister." But no thoughtful Bengali, and certainly no thoughtful Englishman, can fail to see in this misused epithet, Sir Ali Baba's "leggy baboos coiled up in corners of lecture-rooms of Calcutta." So much for Bengal. In the Punjab, however, a curious practice has sprung up. Here natives are addressed without any appellation. In Bombay and Madras the word "Mister" is used without any distinction of colour, race or creed. A clever officer of the Financial Department who has recently come to the Punjab from Bombay was astonished to find the curious practice in vogue here. Go to any office or firm in the Punjab and constant cries "*Gobind Ramko bolao,*" "*Khello Mal ko bolao,*" will reach your ear. Englishmen in this country who still retain the traditions of their noble island home, should remember that since they make their own language the medium of conversation with Indian gentlemen around them, the safest rule of courtesy among a race civilised, though conquered, is to make use of the same terms of compliment and the same modes of civility as they would do towards their own countrymen or to the followers of their own religion. If a dark complexioned Hottentot or a *Bara Sahib keh Metrani keh Lerka* can be called Mister simply because he has embraced the religion of Christ, and metamorphosed into "Endnus" Pendnus, Gomes or Dish, there is no reason why a respectable non-Christian should not be addressed in the same way. He who cares not for forms or small civilities is either a man of very coarse feeling or of indifferent education. Our rulers are responsible for the abuse of the word, and in all decency they should withdraw it. For shame our people have yet to learn to take their own measure, nor should they be forgetful that they too are rational human beings, and that to lay up money by *Jo hookum* and *Khoda Band* is not the be-all and end-all of their existence. "Verily know to honour thyself if you will have others honour thee."

A BENGALI BABOO.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY COLLEGE BILL.

THE following is the "statement of objects and reasons" for the Bill which the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs introduced in the Viceroy's Council on Wednesday:—

In the year 1869 the Governor-General in Council was pleased, in accordance with the recommendations of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and in part fulfilment of the wishes of a large number of the chiefs, nobles and influential classes of the Punjab, to sanction the establishment at Lahore of an institution, then styled the Lahore University College, but subsequently styled the Punjab University College. The special objects of this College, as stated by its statutes, were as follows:—

(1) to promote the diffusion of European science as far as possible through the medium of the vernacular languages of the Punjab, and to improve and extend vernacular literature generally:

(2) to afford encouragement to the enlightened study of Eastern classical languages and literature; and

(3) to associate the learned and influential classes of the Province with the officers of Government in the promotion and supervision of popular education.

It was, however, at the same time laid down that every encouragement should be afforded to the study of the English language and literature, and that in all subjects which could not be completely taught in the Vernacular the English language would be regarded as the medium of examination and instruction.

At the time of the establishment of this College, promises were held out by Government that, if attended with due success, it might eventually be raised to the status of a University; and large sums of money have been, from time to time, given to the College by the chiefs and influential classes of the Punjab, who have long looked forward to the fulfilment of these promises. As the College has, in the opinion of Government, been attended with due success, it has been determined to carry out what is believed to be the almost universal wish of the Natives of the Punjab who are interested in education, and constitute the College a University.

2. The present Bill has, therefore, been prepared. Section 2 establishes the University, and confers on it all the powers of a body corporate. Section 3 provides for the transfer to the University of all the property at present held by or in trust for the University College. Sections 4 to 8 deal with the constitution of the University, and provide for a Chancellor, who is to be the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab for the time being, a Vice-Chancellor to be appointed by the Chancellor, and a body of Fellows.

The Fellows will be of four classes, namely: (1) the holders for the time being of certain offices, who are to be *ex-officio* Fellows; (2) persons appointed by the Chancellor as being eminent benefactors of of the University, original promoters of the movement in favour of the Punjab University College, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature, science or art, or by zeal in the cause of education; (3) persons chosen by the Senate and approved by the Chancellor; and (4) the representatives for the time being with the Government of the Punjab of such independent Native chiefs as the Lieutenant-Governor may by notification in the *Gazette* specify. The schedule annexed to the Act contains a list of the persons who are to be deemed to be the first Fellows. Sections 10, 11 and 12 provide for a Senate and matters connected therewith. Section 13 empowers the Senate to appoint and remove all examiners, officers and servants of the University. Section 14 empowers it to confer certain degrees, but restricts the exercise of the power to confer the degrees of Bachelor of Laws, Bachelor of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering until the Governor-General in Council has given his assent thereto; and section 15 gives it power to confer like degrees in the case of persons who may have passed during the year 1882 such examinations of the Punjab University College as may correspond to the degree examinations of the University. Section 16 empowers the Senate to confer honorary degrees in certain cases; section 17 to levy fees; and section 18 to make rules generally in all matters regarding the University.

AN AMERICAN OFFICER ON THE CHINESE.

THE following extract is from a letter written by Admiral Schofelt and published in the China papers:—

China has taught her people to believe that there is something derogatory to honour in the character of a soldier—that the road to true glory lies through the fields of literature, and to emolument by the paths of commerce. Throughout these centuries generations have been imbued with these ideas, until, by the doctrine of a survival of the fittest, all martial spirit has died out of the race. The Chinese will suffer and endure; will, if concerned, fight; will rise against local oppression; but, under these circumstances, their wars become mere murders or retaliations, shocking from their cruelty. There is absolutely no chivalry, which makes the soldier an agent of civilization—no *espirit de corps*, which creates heroes and national leaders. The only idea of discipline is the fear of corporal punishment. The bamboo is the dread alike of the General and the private. The civil button of the Mandarin takes precedence over military rank and defines relative subordination. Under such a system there can be no organization—none of that spirit which distinguishes an army from an army mob. Li Hung-chang, as the Viceroy of the Imperial Province, guards and garrisons with his own provincial army the capital city of Peking. He has a partially trained force of about 35,000 men, armed with breech-loaders, and a complement of field-pieces. He has also in store 200,000 or 300,000 stands of arms and several hundred pieces of artillery. His forts on the seaboard of the Gulf of Pechili are of modern construction, and are armed with heavy ordnance. But, although his troops have been more or less drilled and organized by foreign officers, they are at all times liable to be dispersed for labour upon the public works, thus continually destroying what their instructors are endeavouring to create in them, *viz.*, the *elan* and spirit of a military corps.

Over these men the Viceroy appoints the Generals and perhaps the Colonels, but the subordinate officers are simply hired by the month, and degraded or bambooed at the caprice of their superiors. The men are obedient, apt, and only insubordinate when not paid. They are pure volunteers, and paid as coolie labourers would be, by the month. There is no code of justice, and no such thing as court-martials.

But this small force forms no type of the immense mass of men which has been and can be collected into a so-called army; nor is it even a nucleus for a well drilled force. The first and almost insurmountable obstacle, in addition to what has already been stated, is the absence of any consolidated national feeling or love of country as a whole. The political divisions of the Empire have cut through every stratum of society, have established customs or created languages or dialects making each of the nineteen provinces not only distinct, but hostile nationalities. Besides each of these provinces is governed by a Viceroy almost independent of Peking, and only bound to it and to each other by the mythical tie of a common Emperor, who rules as the "Son of Heaven." It is impossible to convince these antagonistic people that they can have any common cause or move them by any common motive. For these reasons it will be seen how difficult it would be to create a national army.

As it is with the army, so with the navy. There are four distinct naval fleets, each independent of the other, and although nominally under the control of two "Commissioners of Coast Defence," of which Viceroy Li Hung-chang is one, and the Viceroy of Nanking the other, yet there is no combination or unity. A few years ago the Foochow Arsenal fleet, under the able administration of M. Giquel, a French officer, gave promise of forming at least the nucleus of an Imperial naval force. After twenty years of labour that gentleman has gone away, and now both the arsenal and fleet are lapsing into decay. Under the pressure of a war imminent with Russia, Viceroy Li undertook to form a squadron for the protection of the approaches to Peking. Within a year or two he has collected a force of about twelve ships—six of these are gunboats of unique type—being remarkable for carrying the heaviest gun (35 tons) on the smallest displacement of any vessel afloat. Two others of similar type, but larger, and with very high speed, carry two guns each of 20 tons. These were all built by Sir William Armstrong. The other vessels of the squadron are composite, built at Foochow, and armed with light guns of French pattern. Besides these there is being built in Germany two ironclads of the "Sachsen" class of the German Navy. Every modern appliance in the art of naval warfare has been placed on these new ships—guns with large calibre and high velocity, moved by hydraulic power, machine guns, electric lights, torpedoes and torpedo boats, engines with twin screws, steel rams, etc., etc. Indeed, the material of this squadron is complete, yet it is evident that in order to be really effective, it needs an intelligent personnel and a thorough organization. It represents, indeed, a large amount of money expended and has deluded the Chinese Government, and to some extent the world, into the belief that China is really in possession of a navy. But the vices and weaknesses of the Chinese system of administration pervade and permeate it. The absence of naval rank and consequently of *espirit de corps*—of maritime experience and knowledge of the outside world among the officers—incongruous crews from different provinces, wanting in that pluck and dash which a national feeling and a national flag only can create —deep seated and ineradicable financial corruption —all these combine to neutralize the qualities of the ships and to render them valueless as a fighting force.

To increase the inherent defects of this organization and, under the semblance of strength in reality to add to its weakness, are the intrigues and jealousies of foreign officers both in and about the service. The Inspector-General of the Customs, an Englishman, in addition to his great power in that office, would also like to administer the navy. The ships were built in England under his contracts. Since their arrival in China the Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin—a German—has managed to secure their control. Three Englishmen—"quasi" officers of the Royal Navy, but now belonging to the imperial Customs services afloat—are on board of the ships as "advisers" to the Chinese Admiral and Captains. Two ex-officers of the French Navy, employed at high salaries for some purpose never yet specified, make up three nationalities, each jealous of the other, and all despising the Chinese, while aspiring to control its naval service. With such discordant parts it will be easily seen how difficult it is to create a harmonious whole. The Viceroy, astute in all things but in the wisdom of the outside world, is more or less a victim to the flatteries or the arts of these ambitious men, who persuade him that he has a navy. But the Ministers of the Western Powers, who watch every movement of the Chinese toward the acquisition of military or naval strength, and who are determined that they shall go thus far and no further—know that sold at large profit by their constituents and officered by their countrymen—it is only a toy to amuse His Excellency the Viceroy in time of peace and a prize to be captured in time of war.

When we consider the enormous power of these 400,000,000 of people if turned in any intelligent direction—unrestrained by any moral obligation, unhindered by any physical obstacle from over-running countries, exterminating races—I am forced to agree with the experienced diplomats, that Chinese progress in the arts of war is a thing to be checked rather than accelerated by Western nations.

As an adjunct to the army and navy, China has four arsenals—at Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, and Nanking. At the first three are docks and plant for building and repairing small ships of war and engines, and distributed among them are factories for making powder, metallic cartridges, torpedoes, steam launches, etc. At Shanghai, heavy ordnance is fabricated for the navy, and at Nanking field pieces for the army. All of these establishments have been or are more or less under foreign supervision, but it is at Tientsin alone that at present—under the vigorous determination of Li Hung-chang to arm China—there are any signs of vitality. The others are in a state of gradual decadence.

With such warlike means and methods and under the conditions I have enumerated, China is growing into fictitious strength and keeping imaginary pace with western improvements. Concomitant with these is an increasing and undying feeling of hostility to foreigners of all and every nationality.

MR. BIGGAR'S BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

REGARDING the threatened action for breach of promise of marriage against Mr. Biggar, M. P., the *United Service Gazette* wrote:—"From Ireland we learn, on the authority of an Irish correspondent, that the Biggar breach has quite eclipsed all other topics, and promises to be one of the most sensational cases recorded in the annals of English law. Already fashionable society has been stirred by the news that ten thousand first families of Belgravia and Mayfair have moved, are moving, or mean to move the proper quarter for admission and audience of the *cause célèbre*. We are all devoured by sympathetic curiosity to learn from his own lips, or from somebody else, what drugs, what charms, conjuration, or what mighty magic (if any) the light-o'-love of Cavan won Miss Egan with, for public report has it that the forlorn fair is daughter to the Land League treasurer. A thousand tender tales are afloat respecting the wooing, but these narratives are, no doubt, a penalty of fame and an effect of Mr. Biggar's public renown, and they are passed by here. But by all accounts the patriotic party will be singularly split up over the business if it be true that Mr. Lysaght Finnigan and Mr. A. M. Sullivan are retained for the plaintiff, and that Mr. O'Connor Power and Mr. Redmond will defend Mr. Biggar. The briefs are delivered in the case. Meanwhile a Royal marriage or a declaration of war could hardly make more stir than the prospect of a case without parallel since the desertion of Sappho by Phaon or the later perfidy of Pickwick against the Widow Bardell,—not, of course, that there is any insinuation here that Mr. Biggar is a perfidious deserter. That is exactly the point all are burning to know. It can only be cleared up in court." The case having been settled out of court the interesting point will probably never be cleared up.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay,
B. Bunder.
Musjid ,,
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
Julgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore ¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaun
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaum
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Ugger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodnee
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chickmagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd.
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
[illegible]
Nariad [illegible]
Mehmoodabad
Barajree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctorah
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶ 30 minutes or Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner

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The Bombay Gazette

10,412—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th July
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE ..	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class,	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
PEKIN	3100	600	A. Symons	28th July.
GANGES	4100	750	W. B. Andrews..	11th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, July 12, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class ..	R 500	Including wines.	I Class ..	R 520	Including wines.
II do.	340		II do.	350	
III do.	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st September, 1882.
ABISSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route.	R 95	Brighton Route	R 80
„ ..	II do.	do.	.. 79	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
„ ..	II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Bombay, July 3, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p. nl.	About
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th July.
GALATEA........	J. D. Allison	3,500	700	12th Aug.
ISCHIA............	—	3,500	700	26th „

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 15th June, 1880.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE first-class steamer COCHIN, 2,081 T. R., will sail for MARSEILLES direct, on or about the 25th inst.

She has accommodation for a few first-class passengers only.

TERMS MODERATE. Apply to
RALLI BROTHERS, Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 400 gallons SULPHURIC ETHER. Specific gravity should not exceed ·725.

Tenders will be opened on the 20th July at noon.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

NOTICE.

A LIST of ARTICLES REQUIRED for the use of the MADRAS ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT during the year 1883-84, and which are usually obtained from England, can be obtained on application to the Inspector-General of Ordnance, Madras, who is prepared to receive TENDERS for the SUPPLY of suitable articles of a similar nature of local manufacture or indigenous origin. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 4th July, 1882, page 786.

S. CHAMIER, Colonel,
Inspector-General of Ordnance.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FINEST TURKISH
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS.........	Rs. 34......	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30......	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28......	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24......	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS ...	Rs. 25...	Rs. 2 10
„ 6	MEDON ...	„ 20...	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX ...	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA ...	„ 18...	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH ...	„ 15...	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE...	Rs. 20........	Rs 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE ...	„ 18.......	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA..	„ 15........	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL-FLAVOURED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No. 13	WALKYR......	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA......	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY,
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to any imported Brands is mainly due to the delicious FRESHNESS which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated

[redacted]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on MONDAY, 24th July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on SATURDAY, 12th August, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 19th July, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

	Cash.
Per doz. quarts	Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints	„ 4-2

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle....................	Rs. 2-0	2-4
„ double size	„ 3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Issued This Day
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
A Revised Illustrated List of
CHEMICAL
AND
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Comprising 160 pages, this Catalogue forms the most complete list of Pharmacy Stock published in India.

15th June, 1882.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EGYPT.

THE following are most useful in protecting the Eyes against Flies, Sand, and Glare :—

	Rs.	a.
SMOKE-COLOURED GLASS GOGGLES with Gauze Sides and Elastic Cords ...	2	0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED, Spoon Shape GLASSES, in Blue Steel Frames...	4	0
BLUE or NEUTRAL TINT Spoon Shape GLASSES of cheaper make	2	8
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED Horse Shoe GLASSES, with sides, in Blue Steel Frames	5	0
SMOKE or NEUTRAL-TINTED RAILWAY GLASSES, with Gauze Sides, in Blue Steel Frames	6	8
PINCE-NEZ, and SPECTACLES for long, short or stigmatic sight, with Smoke-coloured or Faint Blue Lenses, in Nickel-plated frames	5	0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Zola's New French Novel, Pot Bouille ...	2	4
Thomas's Rod in India. New Edn. ...	15	12
Mark Twain's Works, Illustrated, Roughingot and Innocents abroad	4	12
Ditto. Prince and Pauper	4	12
Ditto. Stolen White Elephant...	3	12
Ditto. Tramp Abroad ...	4	12
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THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

EXTENT about 100 acres, of which 65 acres Coffee in full bearing. 12,000 Cinchona trees more than half over 6 years old and ready for immediate cropping. The estate is situated in the Yellamulla Deshom of the Nembalakada Amshom, S. E. Wynaad, in the immediate vicinity of the Yellamulla, Piria Shola and Ouchterlony Valley Estates, undoubtedly the best district in Southern India. There is an excellent pucka Bungalow, and the entire property, from its situation, manageable size, and other advantages, offers an unusually favourable opportunity for investment. Apply to

ARBUTHNOT & Co., Madras.

MR. MAURICE FREYBERGER,

ARTIST, DECORATOR, SCULPTOR, CONTRACTOR, &c., to the P. W. Departments, Bombay and Bengal, and specially employed by the late Major C. MANT, R. E., P. W. D., is prepared to undertake and give Estimates and Designs for decorations of PALACES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, BUSINESS PREMISES, & PRIVATE DWELLINGS. Colours, Gold, Stucco, &c., &c.

Town or Up-country.

ALL KINDS OF ITALIAN MARBLES SUPPLIED AND FLOORS LAID.

OFFICE AND GODOWNS,

Under Mr. E. M. Walton, Dentist, No. 3, Dean Lane, corner of Hummum-street, Bombay.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.

A CONSIDERABLE business has been done this last month, a steady increase taking place in the consumption. An interesting and important trial of Australian Claret took place at the Scott's Hotel, where a company of experts and others met for the purpose of comparing them with the best French Claret. The Wines were those usually sold at the hotel, and after carefully comparing them it was found that over TWO TO ONE WERE IN FAVOUR OF THE AUSTRALIAN WINE, which is sold at one-third of the price of the French Wine. We should mention that the judges did not know until after the trial which was Australian and which French, though the latter was the best that could be had and the Australian Caldwell & Co.'s No. 1 Claret.—*Australasian Trade Review*, April 12, 1882.

The above excellent Wine is on sale at the godowns of the undersigned.

Bombay Bottled	Rs. 18 per doz. qrts.
Australian Bottled	Rs. 20 do. do.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 160 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 190 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,000 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government; and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D.; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains.

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices.

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve;

(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet;

(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream;

(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the bonâ fide character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, but his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be

IX.—All minerals and metals under and lands granted under these rules are reserved to Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be required for examining or working mines upon payment of compensation to the grantee for loss of, or surface.

G. D. B
Secretary to the

The 8th April, 1882.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 20.

BUSINESS here still remains remarkably quiet. There is perhaps a shade more confidence shown as to the Canal, but leaving that out of the question altogether, the situation is adverse to active operations. Stocks of produce on the spot are most limited in extent, and in almost every instance prices here are at a level considerably above home quotations. This, we fear, is likely to continue for some time, as holders upcountry all seem to be imbued with the idea that they have only got to hold on long enough to obtain their own prices; but with a continuation of a favourable monsoon they are not likely to have long to wait before they are disabused of this impression.

The Teheran telegraph line is now beginning to work rather better, inasmuch as private messages of last night were received here the first thing this morning, but Reuter still appears to have very bad luck with his messages, Tuesday's having only come to hand this morning and yesterday's at 5 p.m. to-day. The reading of the two days' advices is all in favour of a better state of things in Egypt. Consols on Tuesday were ⅛ and yesterday again ⅛ higher, closing at 100¼; and in like manner French Rentes have improved ⅛ each day, being now quoted at 115⅜. In Indian Loans there was no change on Tuesday, but yesterday the Sterling Loan was ⅛ higher at 100⅜ and Rupee Paper ⅛ up, at 83⅞ for Fours and 89⅞ for Fours-and-a-half. In Exchange Bank shares no alteration of any kind has taken place.

As regards General Produce, Coffee and Cocoanut Oil have remained unaltered throughout. Linseed is weak, and for Calcutta quality has declined 6d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed, which was steady on Tuesday, was weaker again yesterday, but practically unchanged in price. Wheat is dull. Reuter's quotations, however, are most misleading. In Liverpool he advanced the price for No. 1 on Tuesday 1d. and reduced No. 2 by 2d., and yesterday he put up No. 1 3d. per cental, the simple fact being, according to private advices, that there has been a fall of 6d. per cental since Friday last. Some latitude must of course be allowed for a telegraph agency in these unsettled times, but these advices regarding wheat are really too bad. An office boy in a Liverpool corn-broker's office would have wired more reliable intelligence.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester may be summarised as quiet but firm. Reuter advanced his quotation for 40s. mule twist on Tuesday by ⅛d. per lb., but takes it off again to-day, and his yesterday's quotation for 7lbs. shirtings marks an advance of 9d. per piece, which is, of course, a mistake.

The Liverpool Cotton market on Tuesday was reported quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, 1-64 lower for Americans to arrive; but yesterday the closing tone was steady, the sales being 12,000 bales. In New York rates have apparently been going somewhat irregularly. Ready Mid-Uplands have declined from 12-7-8 to 12¾ cents, whilst October shipment after touching 11·87 has recovered to 11·90 cents per lb. The serious position of political affairs has no doubt exercised a depressing influence for a time, but the figures are too strong to admit of any important decline; in fact, it is difficult to see how a further advance can be avoided during the autumn months. Good Dhollera at 5⅝d. is cheap cotton, cheaper in fact than the position warrants; and it will be a matter of surprise to us if it does not touch 5¾d. before September. People at home have scarcely yet begun to find out that they are not likely to receive any additional supplies from this side of any importance until next crop comes in; but when this is well manifested Surats will assume a different position to what they now occupy.

EXCHANGE.—Government still adhere to their limit of 1s. 8d. for Council drafts, with the result that they find no buyers. At all events it is equivalent to that, only having been able to place Rs. 20,000 yesterday. In the meantime, too, it is very noticeable that, notwithstanding the fear regarding the safety of the Canal, specie continues to be shipped in large amounts. We have advices by yesterday's messages of £20,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta in silver, and £130,000 in [illegible] this port. In other words, the metals form [illegible] of remittance than Council drafts, [illegible] taking their place, to the [illegible] Council drafts later on. Govern- [illegible] in fact, might [illegible]

[illegible] discount.

GOVERNMENT [illegible] So far as we can learn, [illegible] business has been done. We [illegible] Rs. 101 1-16 to ⅛; Fours and-a-half at [illegible]

SHARES are steady, with a moderate extent of business passing. In Banks there is no change, Bank of Bombays being still quoted at Rs. 792½. Press Companies are firm, and in some instances again Rs. 10 higher. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares continue to tend upwards, and a further partial rise of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 is noted. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 higher at Rs. 2,700.

COTTON to-day has been steady, but we have not heard of a single transaction of importance for export. Prices are nominally unchanged, and likely to continue so whilst supplies are so limited, the receipts for the week closing to-day being only 9,000 bales.

WHEAT is dull at previous prices; and the same may be said of Seeds, for which the demand is very limited.

FREIGHTS are dull. No sign is being made by Government, and the result is that the spare tonnage in port is being gradually disposed of. To-day the Thessaly has been berthed for Antwerp at 30s., and for Liverpool 23s. 9d. for wheat and 25s. for cotton are still the quoted rates. An iron sailing ship is offering for Liverpool at 42s. 6d., without finding takers, being rather too late in the day.

PIECE-GOODS are quiet but unchanged. The demand is not active, and even for ready goods the enquiry is slacking off.

COALS are not quotably lower, but there are now no buyers and rates are quite nominal.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abana, 1,931 tons, Captain F. Newells, will sail to-day for Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. steamer Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain L. H. Moule, which arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Hongkong (28th June), via Singapore and Penang, brought two deck passengers, and the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—1,292 packages sugarcandy, 72 cases vermillion, 3 cases wax, 2 cases turbans, 155 cases preserves, 43 cases chinaware, 295 cases glass bangles, 3 cases false pearls, 368 chests silk, 214 chests camphor, 19 bundles mattings, 300 cases cassia, 200 bottles quicksilver, 10 cases beads, 2 cases peppermint, 3 cases scales, 501 bags sugar, 6 cases cigars, 123 cases umbrellas, 2 cases white copper, 40 cases fire crackers, 2,161 chests tea, 13 packages china roots, 4 boxes specie, and 1,700 jars. From Singapore.—25 packages hemp, 92 packages nutmegs, 2 cases mace, 25 packages sago, 29 chests silk, 60 cases locks, 215 chests tea, 2 packages peas, 4 cases medicines, 2,229 bundles rattans, 194 packages benzoin, 4 packages anniseed, 18 packages gallnuts, 150 packages gallingal, 2 packages garrowwood, 169 packages dammer, 25 packages gambier, 5 bags rice, 17 packages plants, 4 bundles mattings, and 5 cases kajaputtee-oil. From Penang.—375 slabs tin.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Sultana (s)........	Frost..... ..	Dunkirk.
	Chrystal (s)	Darling ...	Hull.

The steamer Abana, Newell, to Marseilles, obtained her port clearances yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July			
16	City of Khios (s)..	Thomas	Liverpool, June 11.
	Leverrier (s)......	Thompson	Madras, July 12.
	Saint Mildred	Murray	Liverpool, March 29.
	Annita	Martin	Bourbon.
	Leading Chief....	Richards....	London, June 3.

DEPARTURES.

July 16.—Steamers Culna, Bassein and Shahjehan. Ship Idomene, Walden and City of Hankow. Barque Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] Hall (s)—12 cases iron safes and 7 cases bedsteads, [illegible]ntoola Jaitha and Co. [illegible] (s)—6 cases sewing machines, Becher Ghella; [illegible] window glass, Ruttonjee Heerjeebhoy. [illegible] (s)—3 hogsheads portwine, Dajeebhoy Dada[illegible] [illegible]50 bundles shovels, Cadurbhoy Curreem[illegible] earthenware, Soomar Veera; 50 cases [illegible] sheets, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

[illegible]hisky, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Brenda (s)—2 hogsheads brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Shannon (s)—10 barrels fuse, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 1 case cochineal, Thakersey Soonderdass.
Venetia (s)—5 cases cochineal, Thakersee Soonderdass.
Dryburgh Abbey (s)—8 packages papers, Mahamedbhoy Jamaldin; 112 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 3 cases oilmanstores and 3 cases bacon, Aldridge, Salmon and Co; 9 packages iron wire and 150 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 6 cases persian blue, Tyebally Moola Tajkhan; 6 bales printing papers, *Times of India*; 3 cases oilmanstores, Abdool Hoosein Moosajee; 2 cases marble papers, Abdool Hoosein Essoofbhoy; 12 cases sewing machines, Goolabchund Shamjee; 3 casks ink, Surufally Budroodin; 20 bales straw boards, 7 packages papers and 2 cases book binding cloth, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 30 cases toys, Hajee, Dada Abba and Co; 20 casks zinc sheets, Bhimjee Poonja; 20 bales straw boards, 10 bales papers, 8 packages printing press and types and 3 cases printed books, Bhicoo Sazba and Co.
Khiva (s)—3 boxes gold (Rs. 1,50,000), the French Bank; 12 cases cochineal and 2 cases dye, Javerchund Gumanchund.

FROM VENICE.

Shannon (s)—10 boxes silver coins (Rs. 1,20,000), the French Bank.

JULY 20.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia (s)—7 barrels ham and 2 barrels bacon, Green and Read.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia (s)—12 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Russooljee; 2 casks brassware, Mahamedally Essoofbhoy Booroozee.
Alleghany (s)—50 cases yellow metal Braziers, Lyon and Co; 50 bundles buckets and 8 casks iron hoes, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein; 24 crates earthenware, The Chartered M. Bank; 250 boxes bar soap, Mahamedally Moola Vullyjee; 25 drums spirit of turpentine, Abdoolhoosein Tyebjee.

FROM LONDON.

Columbia (s)—25 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Ancona (s)—15 cases champagne, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind (s)—30 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Dryburg Abbey (s)—4 cases provisions and 1 case walking sticks, Barton and Co; 25 cases slates, Sawyer and Co; 18 cases plate glass, Rahimtoola Jaitha and Co.
Khiva (s)—2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,22,570), Oriental Bank; 2 boxes gold, bars (Rs. 1,21,337), H. and S. Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Birmania (s)—5 cases olive oil, David Sassoon and Co.; 100 barrels sulphur, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Khiva (s)—11 cases playing cards, Framjee Ardaseer D. and Son.

FROM VENICE.

Khiva (s)—11 cases beads and 1 case false gold thread, Cadurbhoy Essoofbhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall (s)—4,000½ cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 7 bales rags and 78 bales wool, Jeewandas Premjee; 70 bundles wool, Dewjee Bhanjee; 2,100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 600 cwts coir yarn, Purshotum Dewjee; 240 bales cotton, Lalljeebhoy Ludha; 4,000 cwts wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 21 bales wool, Merally Canjee.

FOR LEGHORN.

Birmania (s)—1,248½ cwts linseed and 500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macdonald (s)—20,889 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Birmania (s)—800 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Abana (s)—1,500 cwts gingelly seed and 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—59 cwts betelnuts and 35 cwts nurlavang, Currimbhoy Ebram; 2 cases gold stones, Cowasjee Jamsetjee; 24 cwts cloves, Datardina Mowjee; 11½ comminseed, 14 cwts cloves, 28 cwts bdellium and 1½ cwts raisin, Lalljee Soorjee; 25 cwts horns, 10½ cwts ivory and 100 cwts sandalwood, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 150 cwts sandalwood, Abdoola Ahmed; 28 cwts sandalwood, Framjee Hormusjee; 200 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcurun; 121 bales cotton, Oodymull Dhida; 12 bales twist, Mahmed Oomer and Co; 25 bales twist, Essa bin Khulifa; 25 bales twist, S. N. Talati and Co; 46 bales twist, Hajee Adom Esmall and Co; 50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 87 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 17 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 25 bales twist, Vulubdass Manchund.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Geelong (s)—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 18.

Dashwood, Lieut.-Col., E. Yorkshire, on leave, from Poona.
Gallagher, Sub-Conductor, Comst. Dept., from leave, from England.
Chase, Lieut., 28th Bombay N.I., on duty, from Dharwar.

JULY 19.

Mackenzie, Major, 9th Lancers, on leave, from Umballa.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Chase, Lieut., 28th Bombay N.I., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Hennah, Lieut., K. D. Guards, on duty, to Meerut.

JULY 20.

Beathe, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Egypt.
Harvey, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Egypt.
Edge, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Egypt.
Reilly, Capt., Comst. Dept., on duty, to Egypt.
Elmes, Surg., on duty, to Aden.
Kelsey, Major, Seaforth Highlanders on duty, Aden.
[illegible] Lieut., B. S. Fusiliers, on duty, to Secundra[illegible]
[illegible] Lieut., [illegible] Bengal Cavalry, on duty, to [illegible]

[illegible] CORPS.

[illegible]

2. Gov[illegible] General mention[illegible] of Capt. Tennents Co[illegible] than doubles any of the other[illegible] satisfactory state of affairs is c[illegible] due to the great interest he takes in the welfare of his men."

3. The roll of extra efficients to be sent to the Government of India, with reference to para. 261, page 36, of the Volunteer Regulations.

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

To the Commandant Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps.
By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 20.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The promotions ordered to be made in the Barrack Branch, P. W. D. by G. G. O. No. 346 of 1882, will have effect from the 28th March the date subsequent to that on which Barrack Master and Depy. Comsy. J. Jackson delivered over charge of his duties.

The services of Surgn. F. F. MacCartie, I. M. D., 14th Regt. N. I., were placed at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept. from the 2nd to the 30th April 1882, inclusive.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty:—
Surgn. W. G. H. Henderson and Lieut. J. R. C. Domvile, S. C.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—
Surgn.-Major N. Hopkins, six months, medical certificate.
Lieut.-Col. E. S. Walcott, Infy., three months, medical certificate.
Lieut. A. E. Leslie, S. C., two months, medical certificate.

The Govt. of India have ruled that Warrant Officers, created under the Royal Warrant of the 25th June 1881, should rank as such with Warrant Officers of the Indian Unattached List according to the original dates of their warrants, and irrespective of whether the latter are Condrs. or Sub-Condrs.

Capt. M. Mayne, Offg. Comdt., H. E. the Govr's. Body Guard, is confirmed in that appointment.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. L. Onslow, B. A., Chaplain of Nasirabad, is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Ahmedabad, with effect from the date of his being relieved at the former station.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major F. M. Hunter and Capt. C. W. H. Sealy respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the office of First Asst. Resdt. at Aden on 27th June.

Lieut. G. E. H. Cates, Adjt., Kolhapur Infy., has been placed in charge of the current duties of the 2nd in Command, Kolhapur Infy., in addition to his own duties, from 8th May.

Mr. J. H. Dickinson, Actg. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Khandesh, has held the acting appointments of Asst. Pol. Agent and Bheel Agent, Khandesh, continuously from 21st July 1881, and will continue to do so until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. W. Richardson, City Magte., Poona, acted also as Asst. Cant. Magte., Poona and Kirkee, for the period he was appointed to act as Cant. Magte., Poona, during the absence of Mr. Plunkett on privilege leave.

Mr. E. L. Cappel, Asst. Collr. in the Dist. of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in that Dist.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Cappel to be Magte. in charge of the Div. of the Sholapur Dist. comprising the talukas of Sholapur, Barsi and Madha.

Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati, First Class Subdte. Judge, Ratnagiri, is appointed on special duty at Thana.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati, on special duty at Thana, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the Dist. Judge of Thana.

Mr. L. G. Fernandez is appointed to act as First Class Subdte. Judge at Ratnagiri till further orders.

Rao Bahadur Vishnu Moreshwar Bhide, First Class Subdte. Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 15th July.

Mr. W. Wellis, Supdt. of the Mhasvad Convict Gang, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month and twelve days.

Asst. Surgn. Abdul Ghani Hakim, in medical charge of the Mhasvad Convict Gang, is appointed to act as Supdt. of that Gang, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Mr. W. Wellis, or until further orders.

Mr. Karpram Manmathram is appointed to act as Second Class Subte. Judge at Kalyan in the Thana Dist. during the absence of Mr. L. G. Fernandez, or till further orders.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. E. L. Cappel, C. S., to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt. of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr. J. DeC. Atkins, Asst. Collr. in the Dist. of Thana, is appointed to be a Magte. of the First Class in that Dist.

A'zam Dadaji Sakharam, Actg. Mamlatdar of Nandgaon in the Dist. of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist of Nasik, under Section 37 of Act X. of 1872.

Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Pendse, Mamlatdar of Tatuka Karmala in the Dist. of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

The Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. R. Cooke to be Magte. in charge of the Satara Div. of that Dist., comprising the talukas of Satara, Koregaon, Wai, and Javli.

A'zam Mathuradas Durgadas, Actg. Head Karkun of Sanand in the Dist. of Ahmedabad, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in that Dist.

A'zam Ramrao Krishna Limaye, Mahalkari of Petta Baramati, Taluka Bhimthadi, in the Dist. of Poona, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in that Dist.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. G. J. Agashe and N. K. Gokhale respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Depy. Edcl. Inspr., Ahmednagar Subdiv., on July, 3rd

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. F. J. A. Hill, Supnmry. Asst. Collr. of Salt Rev., and Mr. G. M. Ryan, Actg. Asst. Consvr. of Forests, Third Grade, are temporarily placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Mily. Dept.

Mr. C. Greatheed is promoted from the Second to the First Grade of Asst. Consvr. of Forests, from 28th Oct. 1881.

The extraordinary leave without allowances for one month and fifteen days granted to Mr. G. D. Panse, C.S. under Govt. Notification dated 3rd June 1882, is cancelled.

Mr. J. K. Spence, C. S., has been allowed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for ten days.

Messrs. J. K. Spence, C. S., and A. Keyser, C. S., have been permitted by H. M's. Secy. of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave.

Messrs. A. S. Moriarty, C. S., and W. T. Morison, C. S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 10th July.

Shekh Jehangir Mian, C. S., passed an examination in Gujarathi on the same date.

Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C. S., to be Asst. to the Collr. of Poona.

Mr. W. T. Morison, C. S., to be Asst. to the Collr. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. H. Payne, Asst. Collr. of Customs, Bombay, was allowed by H. M's. Secy. of State for India extension of furlough for ten days.

Mr. W. H. Payne, Asst. Collr. of Customs, Bombay, having returned to the Presidency on the 29th May, the unexpired portion of his furlough from that date to 5th June is cancelled.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surgn. C. Monks are replaced at the disposal of Govt. in the Mily. Dept., from 13th June.

Surgn. H. McCalman, M. D., held the appointment of substantive pro tem. Civil Surgn., Ratnagiri, from 9th June 1880 to 14th April 1882.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. N. Clifton, Asst. Engr., First Grade, acted as Ex. Engr. for Irrigation, Poona, from 10th March to 6th June.

CENTRAL DIVISION.

Mr. L. G. Deshmukh delivered over and Mr. G. Jacob received charge of the office of Asst. Collr. in charge Western Div. Khandesh, on 21st June.

Rao Saheb Moro Raghunath Bivalkar, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Taluka Pachora in the Khandesh Dist., is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs. S. B. Thukar and E. L. Cappel respectively delivered over and received charge of the Sholapur and Barsi Talukas and of the Akalkot State on 19th June.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Babnaji, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Taluka in the Satara District, is confirmed in his appointment.

Rao Saheb Ganesh Bullal Mulekar, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamalatdar of Taluka Peint in the Nasik Dist., is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs. G. W. Cotgrave and J. H. Dickinson respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the First Asst. Supdt. of Police, Khandesh, on 28th June.

Mr. J. H. Dickinson and Major O. Probyn respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Asst. Pol. Agent and Western Bhil Agent, Khandesh, on the 28th June.

Messrs. D. Davies and G. W. Cotgrave respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Second Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, Khandesh, on 30th June.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. Vinayakrao Rangnath Purandari received charge of his duties as Actg. Dist. Depy. Collr., Ratnagiri, on the 6th July.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

North-Western Provinces Gazette.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt. R. R. Pulford, R. E., Ex. Engr., 2nd Grade, Lucknow Provincial Div., is temporarily transferred on special duty to the office of the Chief Engr. and Secy., N.-W. P. and Oudh, Buildings and Roads and Railway Branches.

Mr. J. H. P. Forsyth, Ex. Engr., 4th Grade (temporary rank), will hold charge of the Lucknow Provincial Div. during Capt. Pulford's absence or until further orders.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette.*)

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

H. M.'s Secy. of State for India having sanctioned the re-organization of the Secretariat staff of the Financial Commsr., Punjab, Mr. F. C. Channing is appointed Sr. Secy., from 1st Mar. 1882, and Mr. J. McC. Douie, Jr. Secy., from 20th May 1882.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Grant, Asst. Commsr., from Simla to Peshawar Dist., which he joined on the forenoon of 3rd July 1882.

The Hon'ble. the Lieut.-Govnr. is pleased to make the following promotions to the 2nd Class of Assist. Comrs:—

Mr. E. B. Steedman, from 1st March, 1882, vice Mr. F. C. Channing, appointed Sr. Secy. to the Financial Commsr.

Mr. G. L. Smith, from 17th Mar. 1882, vice Mr. C. L. Tupper, appointed Jr. Secy. to Govt., Punjab.

Hony. Surg.—Maj. J. R. Deane, Civil-Surg., Gujrat, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. P. Warburton, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Ludhiana, is placed on special duty.

Mr. H. J. G. Reid, Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is appointed to officiate as Dist. Supdt. of Police, Ludhiana, during the absence on special duty of Mr. Warburton, or until further orders.

Mr. R. C. Plowden, Offg. Assist. Dist. Supdt. of Police, is transferred from Rawalpindi to Umballa Dist.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of the Govt. of India, 60 days' privilege leave is granted to Brigadier-Genl. T. G. Kennedy, C. B., Commdg. Punjab Frontier Force, from 8th inst., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Maj. J. Finnis, 2nd Punjab Infy., is granted leave of absence on urgent private affairs, under the Rules of 1868, from 12th July to 31st Oct., 1882, to proceed to Mussoorie.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BURKE—June 23, at Southsea, England, the wife of C. T. Burke, Esqr., B. E., of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JUNGBLUTH—July 20, at Mazagon, Augustus Bowen, son of A. Jungbluth, aged one year precisely.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ECHLIN—July 11, at Kanchrapara, the wife of J. Echlin, of a son.
GRAHAM—July 11, at Kalabagh, Murree Hills, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Graham, R. A., of a son (Ronald), who survived his birth a few hours only.
HARDY—July 4, at Cawnpore, N. P. W., the wife of Frank Hardy, of the Durbhunga Raj, of a son.
LESLIE—July 11, at Chinsurah, the wife of Captain Sir C. Leslie, Brt., of a daughter.
LESTER—July 11, at Chinsurah, the wife of Captain Sir C. Lester, Bt., of a daughter.
LLOYD—July 13, at Raluka, Durbhunga, the wife of Trevor Lloyd, of a son.
SHEPHERD—July 11, at Kasauli, the wife of Major A. I. Shepherd, 4th Punjab Infantry, of a son.
STUART—July 17, at Calcutta, the wife of J. N. Stuart, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—CLEGHORN—July 13, at Calcutta, W. O'B. West, Bengal Pilot Service, to Susan Mary (Minnie), daughter of the late Jas. Cleghorn.

DEATHS.

GREIFF—July 8, at Allahabad, Constance Amelia Agnes, wife of Johannes Carl Gottlich Greiff, Head Assistant, Commissariat Department, Golaghat.
PERCIVAL—July 11, at Yercaud, Madras, the Revd. Peter Percival, late Professor of Vernacular Literature. at the Presidency College, Madras, aged 79.

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FEBRUARY 15, 188

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"XINA."—More suited to a Magazine.
"A POLICE OFFICER."—Declined, with thanks."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1882.

THE announcement that the British Government have finally resolved to give orders for the despatch of the expeditionary force to Egypt, momentous though it be, cannot have been unexpected. According to the *Times*, Ministers were to have informed Parliament last night that "owing to the hesitation displayed by the Porte regarding the despatch of troops to Egypt, definite orders will be issued to-day for the despatch of the British expeditionary force." That sooner or later this decisive step would become necessary, no reasonable person could doubt. From the moment that the Western Powers set themselves to resist the National party, a current of circumstances was set in motion which was bound to drive them out of the country or force them into occupation. Up to the bombardment of Alexandria any one of the suggested methods of occupation was possible, but the action of Sir Beauchamp Seymour settled that matter in favour of the British. This result was confirmed by the Admiral's manifesto, and the adhesion of the Khedive; and the regular occupation of the country by the Queen's troops is the natural sequence of the train of events. Though a collision between Sir Beauchamp Seymour and Arabi Pasha seemed inevitable for some time before it occurred, the bombardment took people somewhat by surprise; and while admitting that things must have come to that, none could point to any specific reason (at least known to the public) why hostilities should have broken out just then. In like manner the orders for occupation (for we may assume the announcement of the *Times* is correct), though anxiously expected, were not looked for now. There seems to be a singular connection between the action of the British Government and the proceedings of the Conference. As Englishmen we are so accustomed to expect intrigue and subtle diplomacy in our rivals, that we are apt to forget that we have a pretty good reputation for these qualities ourselves. It is not altogether for nothing that ninety-nine Frenchmen out of a hundred believe that, as a nation, we are perfidious. Looking at England's policy during the last few weeks, the "intelligent foreigner" might fairly be excused if he arrived at a hasty conclusion that we were humbugging the European Concert. It certainly is a singular fact that when the Conference had decided to ask the Sultan to send troops to occupy Egypt, the British Government should have suddenly found it necessary to batter down the fortifications of Alexandria, and to occupy the city. This being done, the Conference takes up its old proposal, and the Sultan, receding from his attitude of obstinate hostility, "is inclined to agree" to the suggestion of the Conference. But before the irresolute mind of Abdul Hamid has formed a decision, England again unexpectedly appears on the scene, and, betraying an impatience not visible a few months ago, declares that owing to the hesitation of the Porte she must occupy the country herself. Now, we don't desire to establish a charge of unfair dealing against England, but we ought not to be too severe on the Frenchman or Italian whose inference from the facts we have stated is not as complimentary to our disinterested philanthropy as we might wish.

In resolving to send a force to Egypt at this juncture, we think the Government have acted wisely and courageously. We know, and everybody knows, that England must be supreme in Egypt. It is well, therefore, to cut short all huckstering with the Sultan, and to abandon a false position before the Powers, by openly declaring the literal truth of Sir Beauchamp Seymour's words that England, and England alone, means to restore order in Egypt. When the first gun was fired at Alexandria, it seemed to us that, so far as Egypt was concerned, the European Concert was at an end, and the Egyptian question was removed from the purview of the Ambassadorial Conference. The announcement of the *Times* may be premature (which is hardly likely), but the issue of the complication will be just the same. Mr. Gladstone's Government have resolved to assert England's priority in Egyptian affairs. They will welcome the co-operation of Europe, if the Powers are disposed to work in their proper sphere, but with or without them our own policy is perfectly understood. We hear nothing of the attitude of France. It is not possible, however, that she can be associated with England in the proposed occupation. M. de Freycinet has just reiterated his resolve to abide implicitly by the decisions of the Conference. The despatch of an expeditionary force would be as much an individual act as the bombardment of Alexandria. M. de Freycinet refused to participate in the latter, and the same reasons which necessitated his abstention a week ago, operate with him now. A joint expedition, organised outside the Conference, could not have been got ready in a couple of days, and it was only on Tuesday that the French Minister declared he would not participate in a mixed occupation "without the sanction of the Conference, and the refusal of the Sultan to send troops." In the face of a positive statement of this kind, we must conclude that England has found herself justified in undertaking an occupation single-handed. The immediate causes for the resolution of the Government, as far as the public can judge, are the activity displayed by Arabi Pasha in collecting resources, and the expected disturbances at Cairo. From this city all Europeans, except twenty Germans, have now fled, and the wonder is that there are any left to flee. It is evident that fanatical passion is simmering, and such energy as it develops will be at the service of Arabi Pasha. Beyond question Arabi means to fight. He has re-organised the remains of his force. He is collecting taxes and requisitioning supplies, and, if well provided, he will speedily have further accessions to his forces. Of the amount of resistance he can offer, it is impossible to say anything definite at this moment, but the Government would do well to guard against minimising the task they are about to undertake.

A piece of information on a question more closely affecting India is supplied by the *Daily News*. According to this journal, whose authority on the subject is likely to be good, the Government will not employ Indian troops in Egypt until they have first obtained the sanction of Parliament. It was with natural curiosity that, when the question of sending an Indian contingent to Egypt was first mooted, most people recalled Mr. Gladstone's famous attacks on Lord Beaconsfield's Government for proposing to employ sepoys in Europe. At first sight, it might seem that the expedient referred to by the Ministerial newspaper was the outcome of some casuistical reasoning on the part of the Prime Minister to escape from the consequences of his sometimes incautious denunciations, five years ago. But, as a matter of fact, the step attributed to the Government is strictly in accordance with law, and one for neglecting which Mr. Gladstone was particularly severe on the late Government. On turning to one of Mr. Gladstone's deliverances on the subject, we find him pointing out that the 55th section of the Act for the Government of India, with the framing and passing of which he had had something to do, "provides that unless in cases of invasion, or 'under other sudden and urgent necessity,' Indian revenues 'shall not without the consent' (that is, of course, the previous consent) 'of Parliament be applicable to defray the expenses of any military operation carried on beyond the external frontiers.'" Having maintained this principle so determinedly while in Opposition, Mr. Gladstone would be bound to act on it now, even if the unmistakeable provisions of the law did not require it. Taking the statements of the *Times* and the *Daily News* together, it is quite clear from them that the Government have matured their political as well as their military policy some time in advance. They have, in fact, foreseen the necessity of occupying Egypt—probably from the moment when they first resolved to put down Arabi Pasha; and that being so, it is just as well that operations should commence at once. The apparent indecision about despatching troops from India has, no doubt, been owing to the resolution not to send them off without Parliamentary sanction. That sanction will not be difficult to obtain, so that within the next week or two the contingent will be on its way to Suez. Our Simla correspondent telegraphs a list of medical appointments, and to all appearance nothing now is required but the ships, and these have possibly by this time been selected.

THE new Bombay Army List is, in a way, more remarkable for what it does not contain than for what it does. In other words, its chief point of interest is that it appears minus the five disbanded regiments which have disappeared for ever from its pages. No attempt has been made, of course, to re-arrange the numbering of the regiments that are left, but the numbers now skip from the 5th N. I. to the 7th, from the 10th to the 12th, from the 14th to the 16th, and from the 17th to the 19th N. I. The officers have either retired or have joined other regiments; and there is nothing in the new Army List to show that there were ever such regiments as the 3rd Scinde Horse or the 6th, 11th, 15th, and 18th Regiments of Bombay Native Infantry. The numbers in the Staff Corps of this Presidency are as follows: lieutenant-colonels, 97; majors, 95; captains, 84; lieutenants, 77; total 370 officers, which includes 17 non-effective officers in receipt of the colonel's allowances. But besides the 77 lieutenants shown as in the Staff Corps, there are 60 subalterns on probation, so that there are actually with the Bombay Army 137 subalterns, a greater number than has been present with it for the last dozen years or more. It may interest our readers to know that out of the 32 regiments of cavalry and infantry of which the Bombay Army now consists, no fewer than twenty-three are commanded by full colonels, while seven are commanded by lieutenant-colonels, and two only by majors. The two regiments commanded by majors are the 1st and 2nd Scinde Horse, while the only four regiments of infantry commanded by lieutenant-colonels are the 10th, 17th, 21st Regiments N.I., and the 3rd Beloochees. All the rest are commanded by full colonels; and the average length of service of commandants of Bombay Infantry regiments is about 31½ years. In 1876 the average service of commandants was 33½ years, so that matters have considerably improved since then. The senior commandant in this Presidency is that very distinguished officer Colonel Hills, C.B., Royal Engineers, who has commanded the Sappers and Miners since 1871. It is not known whether the new order limiting the tenure of command to seven years will affect Colonel Hill's appointment as commandant of Sappers, and in the interests of the service, it is to be hoped it will not. There are other points of interest in regard to the new Army List, which we reserve for another occasion.

THE conviction of the Bhattia coal merchant charged with "abetting" wholesale frauds in the coal trade is so far satisfactory. The sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment is by no means too severe; there may be room for doubt if it be severe enough. Heerjee Souspal, like other dealers in the same commodity, has apparently made it a practice whenever he paid for, say, 200 tons of coal, to take away 400 from the wharf, bribing the watchman in charge to hold his tongue. In this way the importers have been robbed of lakhs' worth of coal, and the frauds were so impudently effected, and the system of supervision so lax, that the victims never knew of their loss until accident revealed it. By a dexterous shifting of boards on which the qualities and quantities of the innumerable coal heaps at the bunders were set forth, the owners were kept in ignorance of the fact that thousands of tons had disappeared, each firm being led to suppose that the heaps lying about were its own. Heerjee Souspal would buy a cargo of coal—or for that matter several cargoes of coal—and have them landed and stacked in a number of different heaps. By the custom of the trade he would only pay for what he removed—if he paid for 200 tons he would get an order for that amount. This order he would give to the sepoy in charge with a douceur, and then help himself to as much as he thought prudent to abstract. The facilities afforded him for helping himself were so great, that he must have often been surprised at his moderation in taking only a couple of hundred unpaid—for tons in a morning, when he might have taken four or five hundred. But in the aggregate he, or his rivals in trade, took a good many thousands of tons, amounting to many lakhs in value, before the hour of detection arrived. The importing firms would do well not to count too much on the deterrent effect of the sentence on Mr. Heerjee Souspal. The profits to be made upon coal obtained for nothing will prove irresistible even now, if a system be not devised which will render the recurrence of the frauds now brought to light impossible for the future.

THE RIOTS AT ALEXANDRIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 28.

WHEN I last wrote to you the situation in Egypt to all outsiders appeared to justify hopes of a speedy and satisfactory settlement, but I took care to point out that there were still dangers ahead, and it was well that I did so. I have a relative in Alexandria who keeps me informed of all that goes on there, and though I know that you have a correspondent there, I think that a few notes from my relative's letters may not be without interest for you. Writing to me on the 9th June, he gave me the following account of the arrival of Dervisch Pasha, who is now generally suspected of playing a double game. "Dervisch and his attendant satellites arrived the day before yesterday. Arabi sent one of his head bottle-washers to meet the big man, but he was ignominiously repulsed, and was not permitted even to kiss the hem of Dervisch's garment. The same fate awaited all Arabi's *etat majeur* who went to receive Dervisch at the Cairo railway station. Dervisch would not look at them. If it is intended that Dervisch shall run straight, Arabi must at this moment be in no enviable position. A few days will doubtless bring forth much of interest." This you will allow was a safe conjecture, for only two days afterwards the riot occurred, and it began to be evident that Dervisch was not running "straight," and that Arabi was still the master of the situation. Writing on the 11th June, my correspondent says: "There was a big row here yesterday. So far as I have been able to learn, it began in a quarrel between Maltese and Arabs. The 'Sikha Labanat,' or 'Street of the Sisters of the Convent,' is a long wide street leading from the Place Mehemet Ali down to the Gabbari wharfs, a distance of some two-and-a-half miles. Half way down the street is the Arab quarter, the lowest and most turbulent portion of the town. In this street are the hasheesh smoking dens, and in it also the Maltese, Italian, and Greek scum of the port finds a home. In this street a Maltese woman stabbed a man who was also a Maltese. As both were English subjects, Cookson was at once sent for, but before he arrived the partisans of the two principals had come to blows, and the Greeks, Italians, and Arabs had joined in the fray; sticks, stones, knives, and revolvers were being freely used, and two Arabs had been killed. Cookson came alone in his carriage, with a janissary on the box. He was recognised by the Arabs, who stoned him pretty freely, and rather seriously wounded him. Several other Consuls hearing that there was a row, went to join Cookson, and were a good deal knocked about. Then the affair became very serious. The Arabs were largely reinforced, and the little streets contributed a number of Greeks armed with knives and pistols. Then forty or fifty Bedouins appeared upon the scene, formed a line across the street, and kneeling down, began firing on all who opposed them." After this the work of plunder, which seems to have been chiefly conducted by the Arabs, began. "The few police did what they could, but the Arabs, though not hurting the police, paid not the slightest attention to them. I myself had gone out into the square, and was standing with two or three zaptiehs, of whose conduct I showed signs of approval. Immediately two or three iron table legs, which had been broken off freely from the tables in the cafés, came at me. One of them struck me violently on the legs, and I dropped for a second. By the time I was up again a great black beast of a barbarian was aiming a blow at my head with something large. I did not wait to see what it was, but flung myself against his legs, which had the effect of saving my head, and I took his blow on my shoulder and elbow. Then I ran for it, and barring a few blows from sticks and stones, I got off scot-free." The riot raged until seven o'clock in the evening, and it was not until then that any soldiers were brought to repress it. After giving an estimate of the number of killed and wounded, he proceeds to describe the exodus which followed on the riot. "Before nine this morning there were one hundred and fifty people on board our ships, and we have sold £1,500 worth of tickets. People insist on going. We give them deck passages, and they pay first-class fares. Most people are convinced that the calm is but temporary. To-day the town has been like a deserted city. The number of killed far exceed what was first reported. The soldiers in many cases sided with the mob. This has been shown by the nature of the wounds on the dead bodies. We all know that if there should be another rising it would be far more serious. *Apropos* of the exodus, there is a Moss's steamer in the harbour with 500 people on board, but they cannot leave because they can get no food. A Cunard steamer has 800 people on board, but if she left her moorings she would capsize. The ships in the harbour have nothing to fear, as they are covered by the guns of the fleet."

Now since these scenes were enacted in Alexandria, diplomacy has been at a deadlock in Constantinople and elsewhere. We were tickled with the promise of a Conference, but it has turned out to be nothing but a mock Conference—a sort of Conference-and-water. The Ambassadors meet at each others' houses, but they only meet to disagree.—France and England being opposed by Austria, Germany, and Italy, while Russia maintains a stolid indifference. The Sultan does not recognise the Conference, and will probably meet its recommendations with his usual obstinacy. Everyone here believes that the Sultan and Arabi Bey are working together, and that the Sultan would be glad if Arabi Bey were to drive the entire family of Mehemet Ali from Egypt. The Firman of Investiture was personal to the family of Mehemet Ali, and if that family were expelled, the Sultan would not appoint another Viceroy with independent powers, but would convert Egypt into a simple villayat under a Turkish Governor. You will say that this is a dream; but unless France and England shake themselves clear of diplomatic trammels and take firm and determined action, it is a dream which may be realised, for it is quite clear that Arabi can only be restrained by force from doing what he likes. The heirs of Mahmoud the reformer have never forgiven Mehemet Ali for his defection, and now that the Khedive's purse-strings are so closely tied by European control that he can no longer bribe, he has no friends in the palace or the Porte.

THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

THE A company of the Madras Sappers and Miners arrived in Bombay at noon yesterday. They were railed to the Prince's Dock, and their equipment, baggage, &c., placed in the big shed, off which the transport Malda, was lying. The men are smart looking fellows, easily distinguished by their type of feature and dark complexion from the Bombay sepoys. Their tools and baggage were soon put aboard the transport, where everything was in admirable order; and the steamer was ready for the voyage some time before she started. The mules and other cattle were of necessity packed rather closely and looked a trifle dejected. A high rate of mortality among these animals is expected. The Malda was to have left the dock at 12 o'clock last night, so that by this time probably man and beast are experiencing the discomforts of a monsoon voyage.

THE European troops will arrive in Bombay early this morning, and leave for Aden as soon as possible.

ONE of the largest godowns at the Prince's Dock is filled with stores sufficient to supply a tolerably large army for a month or two. Thousands of bags of grain are heaped up ready to be shipped, and immense piles of gram are being crushed by machinery. Large quantities of dhal, potatoes, onions, and other eatables are lying about the floors, together with boxes and vessels containing necessaries of sorts; some light serviceable carts are also to be seen. Supplies for the whole Indian division have been collected in Bombay, and this looks as if all the troops leaving India for Egypt were to start from Bombay. The fact that tonnage for the transport of several thousand troops is being called for at Calcutta may mean that the expedition is to be on a much larger scale than was at first intended; at any rate it seems that the tenders called for at Calcutta have nothing to do with transport in Bombay.

THE Government hired transport steamer Bancoora, 2,244 tons, Captain J. Henderson, will sail to-day for Egypt *viâ* Aden, with the following troops:—From Bombay to Aden—17 officers, 4 warrant officers, 541 men, 101 followers, and 4 horses of the York and Lancaster Regiment. From Bombay to Egypt—6 officers, 218 men, 28 followers, and 1 horse of the 2nd Company of the Seaforth Highlanders; 1 officer, 1 warrant officer, 2 native men, 2 followers, and 1 horse of the Quartermaster-General's Department; and 1 warrant officer of the Commissariat Department. From Aden to Egypt—About 23 officers, 600 men, 122 followers, and 6 horses of the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders; and 33 head of cattle.

ACCORDING to the *Englishman*, it is intended that "part of the expedition will be despatched from Calcutta, the facilities for the rapid embarkation of so large a force in a few days from Bombay having been found wholly inadequate."

THE 6th Bengal Cavalry will probably be despatched from Calcutta, if the Egyptian Expedition goes.

A BATTERY of garrison artillery and siege train are ready for embarkation from Calcutta at forty-eight hours' notice.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta, July 18, states:—"The result of the inquiries made here on behalf of Government as to tonnage available for troop and transport service has been telegraphed to Simla. In all some ten steamers have been reported available, including the steam-ships India and Chilka for troops, and the Saint Colomba and Caseopedia for the conveyance of stores. An impression prevails here, however, that no Indian Contingent will be sent to Egypt after all. Tent accommodation for eighteen thousand European troops is being sent to Bombay."

THE Simla correspondent of the Allahabad paper, writing on June 17, puts the probabilities regarding the despatch of an Indian force to Egypt as follows:—"The general opinion among persons in a position to form a reasonable forecast is rather now to the effect that the expedition will not go. The whole thing turns, in fact, on the reply the Turks may make to the invitation they have just received from the Powers. If they agree to send a force to pacify Egypt and restore the Khedive there, neither from here nor from England will any expedition be despatched; but if they decline, then we shall certainly be involved in operations in Egypt which may induce the Government at home to think that they may as well call in the convenient assistance of the force already prepared for departure from India."

THE *Pioneer* writes:—The composition of the Indian Contingent for Egypt is so curious that one is inclined to think the Horse Guards have been influenced by jealousy in issuing their instructions to Sir Donald Stewart. If there is one country in the world where cavalry and horse artillery could be used to the greatest advantage, it is Egypt; and yet only a few hundred sowars are under orders, and not a single battery of Horse Artillery has been warned for service. With a respectable force under his command, General McPherson could certainly disperse Arabi's rabble without any great aid from England; but then all the credit would rest with the Indian Army, and that would seriously shock the Horse Guards, to say nothing of spoiling Sir Garnet Wolseley's chances of commanding an Army Corps on service.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GRAIN RATES.

THE following correspondence, which has, we understand, been forwarded by Mr. Barnett to the Board of Directors of the G. I. P. Railway in London, has been sent to us for publication:—

No. 143 of 1882.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, June 9, 1882.
G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent of the G.I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

Sir,—I am requested by the Committee of the Chamber again to address you on the subject of rates charged by your Railway Company, for the carriage of seeds and wheat, but especially for the latter. It must be well within your recollection that when your rates were put up last year, the Chamber strongly protested against it, as a course which, though [illegible] bring an immediate increase [illegible] into the pockets of the Railway Company, would in the end tell in the interests of all concerned by the severe discouragement which it would undoubtedly give to the extended cultivation of such grains for export. The remonstrances of the Chamber addressed both to your Company and the Government were unfortunately without effect, and no doubt for a time at least, in the opinion of many people, the policy of the Company would seem to be justified by results. Encouraged by low freights both by rail and water, and an increased demand for and appreciation of their wheat in Europe, and aided by the abundant yield of their harvests, the cultivators of this country had last season prepared an enormous crop for shipment. Large quantities of it were sold in advance in this market and in Europe, almost the whole of it, however, had to go down to the sea by your line as its only means of exit; and it was at this time—and with the kowledge of the large supplies in the country that must be shipped—that your Company came out with advanced freightage. The wheat no doubt had to come forward, and probably for the time would have been obliged to do so even at higher rates than those imposed upon it. In April, May, and June the receipts were consequently about 1,100,000 cwts. per month. In July, however, contracts having run out, the falling off was striking, and they came down at once to 500,000 cwts. In that month, however, a great change came over the wheat market at home. Bad weather seriously destroyed the European harvest, and especially the English. The American crops was also short. Great speculation sprang up in it both in Europe and America, and prices advanced very much. Under these influences, of course, the demand for Indian wheat revived, high prices could be given, and high freights paid, so immediately it began to stream in again by your line, and the receipts from August, 1881, till the end of January, 1882, averaged about 1,000,000 cwts., or 50,000 tons each month.

The circumstances of the market, however, are this season very different. Prices since the end of the year have fallen very materially. Accounts of the harvest in both Europe and America are very favourable, and the Indian cultivator requires every assistance given him if he is to maintain the competition in the home markets, and if the trade in grains from this country is to be steady and continuous. Freights have lately fallen here to a very low point, and this no doubt has for the time given an impetus to the trade and enabled it to be continued. But this is a state of matters that can only be temporary, as steam shipowners will refuse to send their ships eastward unless they get at least about 10s. per ton higher rates than are now ruling. Indeed, though at present wheat can be shipped to England at 22s. 6d. to 25s. per ton, owing to a temporary glut of tonnage in the port, engagements for forward shipment cannot be made under at least 32s. 6d. to 35s.

It is, undoubtedly, the interest of the Railway Company to encourage and foster the trade in Indian wheat to Europe; and the Committee believe that by now reducing their charges to the rates current before May, 1881, they would only be following a course that would be to their own ultimate profit. The conditions of the Indian wheat trade were last season in many respects quite exceptional, they cannot be expected to be equally favourable in the future, and to give relief to the trade now before it has lost its hold on the markets of Europe, will, the Chamber are convinced, be a wiser policy for all concerned than to wait till it is crippled or destroyed, then attempt to revive it.—I have, &c.,

D. WATSON,
Acting Secretary.

No 160 of 1882.

The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, July, 12 1882.
G. A. BARNETT, Esq., Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, Bombay.

Sir,—Referring to my letter No. 143, dated 9th June last, in which at the desire of the Committee I pressed upon your attention the subject of the reduction of the rates for the carriage of grains by your railway, they desire me further to draw your special attention to two circumstances, which they think well worthy of your notice.

1st. The East Indian Railway has advertised a general reduction of rates for the carriage of grains from all stations on their line, such reduction to take effect from the 15th instant. In doing this it is evident that the managers of that railway recognise the truth of all that the Committee pointed out to you in their last letter as to the circumstances of the Indian wheat trade, and are fully aware that it can only hold its own in the markets of Europe if great facilities are given to it in the way of cheap carriage.

2nd. They beg to point out to you the great and startling falling off which is now showing itself in the quantity of wheat brought in by your railway. For June the total receipts have fallen away to 3,49,008 cwt. as against 11,11,825, in the June of last year; and up to 10th July the daily returns show that this shrinkage is still going on. The receipts for these ten days are only 55,729 cwt., or at the rate of about 5,500 cwt. per day, and if this rate is kept up they will dwindle down to 1,50,000 cwt. for the whole month, which really means the practical extinction of the trade.—I have, &c.,

D. WATSON,
Acting Secretary.

SHOOTING OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

IN publishing the result of the annual course of musketry of the Bombay Army for 1881-82, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief makes the following remarks:—

The average figure of merit of the European troops 113·44 showing a rise of 9·35 points, is "good" according to the Hythe Standard.

The total average figure of merit of the Native Army 78·43 has improved by 3·36 points, and is satisfactory, as it includes the performance of nine Regiments, unexercised for periods varying from two to four years, six of which have failed to reach the average made in the Annual Course of 1880-81.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief notices with satisfaction the improvement which has taken place generally in the training of recruits.

The special collective firing, for the instruction of sections and their leaders of the Native Army in the "control of fire," has been for the most part carried out carefully, and with satisfactory result. As this exercise is intended for the instruction of section leaders in judging distance, and in availing themselves of all cover while selecting the best positions for firing, as well as to perfect them in maintaining the fire discipline of their sections, the length of "rushes" in the advance should be left to their discretion with reference to the features of the ground, and not confined to a certain specified distance mentioned beforehand.

Practice at a moving or disappearing object has been executed with very creditable results considering this is the first year of its performance, and it is satisfactory to note that the soldiers of the Native Army take much interest in this exercise. The target most generally used has been that invented by Major F. James, 2nd Grenadiers N. I., which appears to have answered the purpose admirably.

Owing to the non-receipt of pistols in many Regiments and an insufficient supply of ammunition, in others, very few Corps have been able to execute pistol practice, which, however, has been good considered as a first experiment in the few Regiments which have been able to carry it out.

Corps.	Number of Men exercised.	Average individual Firing.	Average Volley Firing.	Figure of Merit.	No. of Marksmen.	Percentage of extra efficients.	Letter.	Best shooting Troop or Coy. Figure of Merit.
17th Lancers	419	37·30	..	37·30	43		F	39·95
43rd Co. R.E.	26	87·23	6·38	93·61	9		...	...
Infantry.								
1st Seaforth Highrs	696	129·39	11·26	140·65	337		F	146·60
2d N. Staffordshire	645	110·08	8·94	119·02	161		H	129·12
2d East Yorkshire	579	106·23	9·39	115·62	116		H	121·45
2d Gloucestershire	606	104·44	8·72	113·16	125		A	122·62
2d Rl. Irish Fusil'rs	541	104·05	7·83	111·88	97		C	126·53
1st Rifle Brigade ..	589	99·91	9·01	108·92	66		C	116·72
1st Worcestershire	812	99·60	8·84	108·44	119		E	118·71
2d Royal Lancaster	702	96·01	7·21	103·24	76		E	108·70
2 Lan'shire Fusil'rs	674	92·78	7·35	100·13	73		A	105·95
Totals & averages	5,834	104·72	8·72	113·44	1170		F	146·60
Volunteers.		Figure of Merit.						
B. B. & C. I. Raily.	140			118·13	49	98·59	H	[illegible]
G. I. P. Railway ..	811			105·32	19	80·46	A	125·28
Bombay Rifle Vol'r	496			101·44	128	75·39	H	[illegible]
Sind Rifle Corps..	169			87·82	27	60·33	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals & averages	1619			103·17	396	78·69	A	125·28

The best shot amongst the British troops is Drummer J. Savage 2nd North Staffordshire, with 200 points.

The best shot amongst the Volunteers is Color Sergeant Hilton, G. I. P. Railway with 214 points.

Number in order of Merit.	Corps.	Number of Men exercised.	Figure of Merit.	No. of Marksmen.	Letter.	Best shooting Troop or Coy. Figure of Merit.
	Cavalry.					
1	Aden Troop	87	54·37	...	...	...
2	2nd Light	362	44·10	...	D.	51·19
3	Poona Horse	400	42·62	...	D.	46·81
4	3rd Queen's Own ..	399	38·21	...	D.	41·74
5	1st Lancers	229	37·62	...	D.	44·55
..	1st Sind Horse † ..	..	..	...	...	...
..	2nd " † ..	..	..	...	...	...
..	3rd " † ..	..	..	...	...	...
	Totals and averages ..	1477	43·39	...	D.	51·19
...	Sappers and Miners ..	275	35·74	...	2	41·16
	Infantry.					
1	21st N. I.	607	90·83	105	A.	99·75
2	25th "	619	88·61	116	A.	97·49
3	17th "	659	87·80	95	A.	98·12
4	29th "	545	86·46	111	H.	97·93
5	1st "	495	85·91	77	H.	93·75
6	20th "	623	84·83	113	F.	92·01
7	3rd "	600	83·77	80	A.	92·39
8	14th "	638	81·76	81	C.	91·98
9	22nd "	638	81·01	56	A.	86·93
10	11th "	647	80·41	49	G.	87·21
11	18th "	654	79·96	38	D.	84·34
12	6th "	579	79·56	55	E.	87·79
13	7th "	509	79·13	26	E.	90·05
14	26th "	636	78·14	55	C.	87·80
15	12th "	586	78·10	28	A.	82·18
16	19th "	649	76·39	43	H.	82·37
17	2nd "	456	75·96	25	K.	85·93
18	28th "	584	75·60	56	H.	87·82
19	23rd "	614	74·54	44	A.	82·20
20	27th "	560	70·18	45	D.	79·19
21	5th "	747	68·40	32	H.	78·91
22	16th "	572	68·05	12	A.	73·61
23	10th "	589	65·94	5	D.	72·02
24	30th "	435	60·98	15	B.	65·28
..	4th " † ..	...	...	...	...	...
..	8th " † ..	...	...	...	...	...
..	9th " † ..	...	...	...	...	...
..	13th " † ..	...	...	...	...	...
..	15th " † ..	...	...	...	...	...
..	24th " † ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Totals and averages ..	14361	78·43	1384	A.	99·75

† Not exercised.

The best shot amongst the native troops is Hav. Shaik Muddar, 21st N. I. with 172 points. The 21st N. I. (Marine Battalion) is not only the best shooting regiment, but it has also the best shooting company, and the best individual shot in the Bombay army.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

AN EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION DECIDED ON.

AGITAT[illegible]AIRO.

[illegible] Europeans [illegible] taken place, with the exception of twenty Germans, Dervish Pasha is returning to Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA, JULY 19.

Latest advices concerning Arabi Pasha state that he is receiving the taxes and making extensive requisitions.

DOCTORS WITH THE EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 19.

The following medical officers have been warned for service in Egypt :—

First battalion Manchester Regiment, Surgeon-Major A. Fox.

1-8th R. A., Surgeon M. Ryan.

13-9th R. A., Surgeon G. Russell.

1st N. I., Surgeon S. Little.

7th N. I. Surgeon G. Gimlette.

20th N. I., Surgeon-Major J. Carmichael.

45th N. I., Surgeon-Major J. Macdonnell.

13th B. L., Surgeon W. Gillies.

For field hospitals with British troops :—Surgeon-Major E. Markey ; Surgeons A. Hoyes and J. Carey.

For native troops :—Surgeon-Major W. Keefer ; Surgeons C. Owen, and A. Crofts, G. Shewan, R. Polden, and T. Macdonald.

For general hospitals with British troops :—Brigade Surgeon J. Faught ; Surgeon-Major J. Good ; Surgeons E. Reynolds and J. Williamson.

For native troops :—Brigade Surgeon J. Thornton, Surgeon-Major H. Potter ; Surgeons J. Sykes, J. Shearer, T. Hankins, and A. Pierson.

ADMIRAL SEYMOUR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 20.

A special telegram to the *Pioneer* states that it is believed at Alexandria that Admiral Seymour's instructions allow him only to carry out police measures and defensive operations. France will join England in the direction of affairs if Turkey refuses to intervene. The alarm increases at Cairo.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 19, 4-47 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 20 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce ; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83⅜ ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90.

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 20.

Weather pleasant ; attendance good. Sir F. Roberts and suite and the Maharajah were present.

HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—2 miles.

Terror	1
Palmerston	2
Moslem	3

Time—3m. 6s.

TRADES PURSE.

Euphrates	w. o.

OWNERS' HANDICAP.—1½ mile.

Baltic	1
Tara	2
Kohinoor	3

[illegible]e—R. C. 2m. 32s. ; whole distance 3m. 2s.

GRAND STAND STAKES.

Maid of Orleans	w. o.

CUBBON PURSE.—R. C.

Queensland	1
Linkboy	2
Despot	3

Time—2m. 19s.

STEWARDS' PURSE.—R. C.

Clublaw	1
Ravenswood	2
Bruno	3

Time—2m. 26s.

DESERT STAKES.—1½ mile.

Khusroo	1
Orion	2
Purweez	3

Time—3m. 2s.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By London and Teheran.)

THE ARREARS BILL.

LONDON, JULY 20, MORNING.

The Commons have passed through Committee Mr. Gladstone's Bill respecting arrears of Rent in Ireland.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this evening.

PORT SAID, JULY 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound, left here this evening.

SUEZ, JULY 20.

The s. s. Nepaul arrived at Suez at noon on Tuesday, and entered the Canal at 2-30 p. m. the same day.

ADEN, JULY 20.

The homeward mail steamer Cathay arrived at Aden, at 11 a. m., to-day.

LONDON, JULY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 9-16

The Manchester market has been quieter.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83⅞
4½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
4 per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	115½
Bar Silver	52

Arrivals—Harvest and Ramleh.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 20.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, Perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, interrupted beyond Hongkong. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CAPTAIN MAYNE has been confirmed in the appointment of Commandant of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.

DR. D. D. CUNNINGHAM and Mr. A. Simson, who were travelling in Egypt, had left that country for England before the commencement of hostilities.

WE have received from Major Coussmaker, Superintendent, Photozinco. Office, Poona, a very clear and useful map of Lower Egypt, recently printed at that office.

THE Arab journal *El Jowaib*, in an article on the Egyptian question, says that the present state of affairs in Egypt is the result of the ill-treatment suffered by the Egyptian people at the hands of the Europeans during the last thirty years.

THERE were two deaths from cholera in Bombay city last week, and the total death-rate was 20·31 per thousand per annum. The average number of deaths from cholera in the city for the corresponding weeks of the last five years has been 38, and the average death-rate 36·31.

THE cholera mortality in the districts of the Presidency has considerably decreased, we are glad to see. During the week ended on the 19th instant the cholera deaths reported were :—In the Satara district 61 ; Thana 19 ; Ahmednagar 10 ; Wadhwan 6 ; Poona 3 ; Belgaum 1. The disease has apparently d[illegible]ppeared from Baroda ; and from [illegible]s reported, "cholera has nearly dis[illegible] Rajkot there is still "cholera in [illegible]l in Kaladgi "slight cholera in [illegible]ur."

[illegible]l Sessions of the High Court [illegible]as on the two preceding days, [illegible], a Purdasee watchman, and [illegible]a Bhattia coal merchant, were [illegible]t and abetment of theft of 106 [illegible]he coal stacks of Messrs. Volkart [illegible]Frere-bunder. It appeared from [illegible] neither prisoner was present at [illegible]e coals on three different occasions [illegible]atchman, who was acting under [illegible]e first prisoner ; and it was remark[illegible]hat the case had been committed [illegible] that the charges had not been so [illegible]d as they might have been. Six [illegible]ere therefore added to the indictment [illegible]ship's direction, charging the prisoners not only with abetment of theft, but also with abetting the abetment of theft. The trial lasted three days before Mr. Justice Latham and a common jury. After an hour's consultation yesterday afternoon, the jury acquitted the first prisoner, but found the second guilty of abetment of theft. The first prisoner was at once discharged, while the second was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

THE following additional particulars are given of the accident at the Warora coal-mine. It appears that on the 30th June the natives at work in the mine were overtaken by noxious gases, caused by fires smouldering in the mine. On a report being made to the Mining Engineer, Mr. Macdonald, he, with his assistant, instantly descended and succeeded in rescuing all but one man. It was then found that Mr. Macdonald had disappeared. A party of natives and Europeans at once descended and recovered his body, but life was extinct. The *Englishman* says :—Mr. Macdonald was a most high principled and energetic Government servant, much respected, and his loss will be deeply felt.

THE Ahmedabad Municipality have applied to Government for permission to raise in the market a loan of Rs. 1,20,000, to complete the construction of an arterial road through the city to the railway station.

A LONG list of Conciliators under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, appointed to the districts of Poona, Satara, Ahmednagar, and Sholapur, appears in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

INSTRUCTIONS have been issued to all Commissioners in the North-West Provinces to carry out without delay the orders of the Government of India regarding local self-government. The principle of elections is to be introduced into municipalities where it does not now exist, and non-official Presidents are to be elected forthwith.

THE *Colombo Observer* points out that the P. and O. Company cannot expect that the Australian holiday trip will become increasingly popular with Anglo-Indians, unless they make better arrangements for connecting the Australian and Indian steam lines at Colombo. "The Company's Agents in India have lately been offering passages from Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras to Sydney or any of the intermediate ports on very favourable terms, with a view especially to attract civilians with three months' privilege leave. The first class return ticket for the trip is only charged Rs. 600, and a good many have availed themselves of this moderate rate for some eight weeks' travelling in well-found steamers to visit the Australian Colonies. But many of the passengers so booked do not understand their liability to a good many days' detention both ways in Ceylon, where they must live ashore at their own expense. Thus two or three Madras gentlemen had eleven days to stay at Galle on the way down, and they arrived back here by the Peshawur on Sunday to find that a P. and O. steamer for Madras is not due till the middle of next week. This means altogether an outlay in Ceylon of at least Rs. 200 to Rs. 250, which might be a serious matter in some cases if the passengers left India without due warning of this risk."

THE evidence taken at the Court of Inquiry at Singapore into the loss of the British steamer Holyrood, in February last, on the voyage from Saigon to Singapore, shows that the ship was perfectly seaworthy, and that the cause of her loss must have been overloading. The finding does not say this in express terms, but it is implied in the last paragraph, in which the Court "point out that the practice of overloading, which is very prevalent, should if possible be put a stop to." There can be little doubt, the *Straits Times* remarks, that the loss of the ship, and of the lives of the captain, officers, engineers, and crew, numbering some thirty or forty souls, was due to cramming her hold and deck with more weight than she could bear in a seaway.

CEYLON planters are looking for fresh fields and pastures new. The local *Observer* states :—We hear that about a dozen members of the planting community—eight from Dimbula and four from Dikoya—are likely to leave in a batch at an early date for Manitoba.

THE *North China Herald* of June 23 states :—The British Treaty with Corea has been concluded by Admiral Willes, who arrived in Shanghai per Sheldrake on Saturday last, accompanied by Mr. W. D. Spence. We hear that its provisions are virtually the same as those of the American Treaty framed by Commodore Schufeldt. It is said that the Coreans are delighted at having had an opportunity of acting in this matter independently of the Japanese, who from all accounts appear to be very heartily detested in Corea.

EIGHTEEN months of the "Bright-Chamberlain régime" have reduced the British Empire to such a pass that the *Pi* is positively alarmed for its future : "With Ireland in a state of revolution and under the operation of an Act the stringency of which falls little short of martial law ; with Ministers walking the streets of the Metropolis in fear of their lives and under the protection of detectives ; with the prospect of a prolonged occupation of Egypt and inevitable diplomatic complications consequent thereon ; with Fenians threatening to blow up arsenals and public buildings ; with an army of raw, untrained, physically illsuited lads, three parts of whom would break down after a few days of active service ; the condition of England must alarm those whose patriotism is not entirely dead."

IT may be worth while at this moment to recall the history of the Indian contingent that served in Egypt in 1800 under General Baird. The total strength of this force was about 5,200 fighting men, of which 2,800 were King's troops, 450 Company's artillery, and 1,950 native troops. The destination of the force was Suez ; but before it reached the Red Sea the monsoon had set in, and they could eventually get no further than Cosseir. From this point they had to march 120 miles westwards across the desert to strike the Nile at Kinneh. The march was a very trying one, the heat being intense and water very scarce. At two out of the seven halting stages there was none at all, the men who had been sent on in advance to dig wells not having been able to find any. The marching was all done at night. Provisions were carried cooked in advance at the depôts that had been constructed along the road. Two gallons of water a head were taken on camels for the marches where no water could be procured, and this allowance was eked out with wine. Where water was procurable the men were given spirits instead. Thanks to the excellence of the arrangements, the march was executed with hardly any loss ; and by the 7th August General Baird reached Gizeh just in time to hear, to his disgust, of the capitulation of the French at Rosetta. The contingent, however, remained in Egypt for upwards of a year. On the home journey there was another desert march to be encountered, from Cairo to Suez, a much easier matter, however, than the first ; it was performed in five marches, with the loss of three Europeans. The troops re-embarked for India in June, 1802.

THE India Council, a home paper remarks, is reaping the benefit of the policy it has been pursuing of late. Owing to the falling off in the demand for money in India through the check to trade in consequence of dear money, the fall in the price of wheat in Europe, anxieties about the Egyptian crisis, and the setting-in of the slack season, the Council for several weeks in succession was unable to sell the whole of its bills upon the Presidency Treasuries in India. When such a thing happened formerly, the Council lowered its price, and the Indian banks then bought the bills, in anticipation that the demand for remittances to India would revive after a while and they would be able to make a profit out of the transaction. The policy appeared to be in accordance with the law of supply and demand ; and the ignorant pedants who prided themselves on conforming to economic principles sacrificed the interests of the Indian taxpayers, while the Indian banks reaped the advantage. Naturally, the Indian banks expected that the same course would be followed this year. They abstained from bidding, and the rate of exchange fell. But they have been disappointed. The Council kept up its price, and reduced the [illegible]red ; and on Wednesday (June [illegible]d. The competition increased so much that the applications nearly doubled the amount put up to sale : tenders at 1s. 8d. per rupee having been allotted only about 53 per cent. of the amounts bid for.

THE French Government were twice beaten in the Chamber of Deputies on June 24 on the Judicial Oaths Bill ; the principal defeat being upon the question whether atheists should be dispensed from taking oaths, or should have the form of the oath altered to suit them. The Government recommended the former course ; but to the advanced Left it was distasteful as savouring of compromise. They insisted that witnesses should as now be compelled to swear, but that they should no longer be allowed to swear "before God." The new formula substitutes for this phrase the words, "on my honour, faith, and conscience." A better instance of cutting off your nose to spite your neighbour could not be desired. The object of a judicial oath is to obtain the highest possible sanction for the truth of the witness's testimony. But the Chamber of Deputies will not allow a Theist to swear in the form which he holds to be most binding on him ; it insists on substituting another form which, says the *St. James's Gazette* sarcastically, to the majority of Frenchmen will simply have no meaning. An oath has hitherto been taken to involve an appeal to a supreme Being ; and to those who so regard it the new formula will convey no new inducement to speak the truth. They will still be bound to do so, indeed ; but it will be for a motive—respect for their "honour, faith, and conscience"—which would be equally efficacious if they gave their evidence without being sworn at all.

A MEETING of persons interested in the scheme for constructing a tidal waterway from Liverpool to Manchester was held on June 27 at the residence of Mr. D. Adamson, The Towers, Didsbury. The mayors of several of the neighbouring towns and other gentlemen representing the trade of the district were present. The details of the scheme were explained by Mr. Adamson (who presided) and by Mr. Hamilton Fulton, the Engineer, whose name has been prominently associated with the question of a ship canal for some years ; after which resolutions were passed declaring it to be of the greatest importance that such a tidal waterway should be constructed, appointing a provisional committee with power to obtain detailed surveys, and in the event of such surveys being satisfactory to form a company to be called "The Manchester Tidal Navigation Company.

THE *World* somewhat flippantly writes :—It is curious to what an extent English officials can economise the truth when anything out of the common takes place. This has been the case respecting the arms and ammunition lately discovered at Clerkenwell. It has been given out that the rifles were purchased at a sale of old Government stores ; that they had been altered in this country ; that different marks had been substituted for those they previously bore ; in short, that they had arrived at the place where they were found without anybody being to blame. All these statements are simply at variance with fact. The muskets, the Colt revolvers, and the hundred thousand cartridges were, one and all, fabricated in America, and imported into England for the purpose of being taken to Ireland. It need hardly be said that the Custom House people must have been most culpably negligent to allow such goods to be landed ; but this is exactly what the fables that have been promulgated about the business were intended to conceal.

ENGLAND, it appears, is now remotely threatened with a Chinese difficulty. The United States Cabinet having decided not to allow the passage through their territory of the sixty thousand Chinese labourers who are desirous of returning to China from Cuba, it is said that they will now be able to carry out their intentions only by going *viâ* England ; and although their present resolve is to return to their native land, there is no knowing what inducements may be placed before them by enterprising employers of labour on their arrival to induce them to change their plans. The threat of employing Chinese labour has often been held *in terrorem* over the heads of English workpeople ; but it has hitherto possessed little significance in the minds of those to whom it has been addressed : because China is a remote country, and the Chinese a people of whom they have no practical knowledge. Should any considerable number of Chinese labourers really visit England and stop there, more will follow ; and then we are likely to hear of another labour question, complicated, moreover, with questions of popular morality.

AN English resident in Egypt, and one who has for many years been well known there, writes as follows to the *St. James' Gazette* :—"I have recently returned from Egypt, and am in a position to give a most emphatic denial to the statement that our Consul-General advised foreigners to leave the country. He did all he could do to minimise the panic. Further, I read in the speech of the Earl of Fife that no guarantee for the rights established by the Board of Control 'was possible without the presence in Egypt of the European administrators and *employés*—a great many of them British subjects—whom our Consuls had been telling to leave the country.' The fact is that the English Controller, the English head of the Caisse, the chief of the Accountant Department, the English member of the Railway Administration, the captain of the port of Alexandria, etc., etc., are all remaining in Egypt, and are loyal in their endeavours to keep some outline of order in the chaos. The English chief of the Daira, Sir Frederick Goldsmid, remained in Cairo until he was summoned home in order that he might receive instructions before proceeding to Constantinople. These facts may serve to refute the misleading and unfortunate assertions that Sir Edward Malet exaggerated the panic, and that the British officials are deserting their posts ; on the contrary, their posts are deserting them.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* gives further details respecting the recent arrests of Nihilists in Russia. He says :—

The number exceeds eighty. Among them is a Major Tikhotzky, of the Regiment of Hussars of Lublin, and a lieutenant of the navy. The first three Nihilists were caught in the following manner. On the eleventh line of the Wassily Ostroff a man and two women lived in a separate lodging, and had attracted the suspicion of the police. As the proprietor of the house had never seen them, and consequently was not known by them, a police-officer, disguised, introduced himself as the landlord, and asked if no repairs were required in the lodging. The man and one of the women showed the pseudo-landlord from room to room. Arrived at the end of a corridor, the police-officer opened the door, and the two Nihilists were seized by gendarmes waiting for them. The gendarmes proceeded to the kitchen, and arrested the other woman, the cook, before she had time to reach a press to which she rushed. The "cook" proved to be a disguised man, and the press was filled with bombs, dynamite, etc. The number of the bombs seized is reported to be about 200.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE RAO OF KUTCH.

HIS HIGHNESS, accompanied by his brother Kaloobhoy, Captain Wray, Rana Jalumsingjee, and others, arrived in Bombay by the Poona mail-train at 7-20 p. m. yesterday. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 10th Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of a native officer, paraded at the Boree Bunder station, where Mr. J. Monteath, Under-Secretary, and Mr. Anandrao Chappajee, of the Oriental Translator's Department, attended as a deputation on behalf of Government to receive His Highness. A carriage-and-four and other carriages drawn by pairs of horses were drawn up near the arrival platform for His Highness and members of his suite. A large crowd of natives, mostly Kutchee inhabitants of Bombay, had assembled at the station, among whom were observed Messrs. Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Hajee Cummoo Sulleman, Mathoradas Lowjee, Lukmidas Khemjee, Javerilal Umiashunker, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Nensey Khairaz, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Husunbhoy Visram, Fazulbhoy Visram, Dyal Ruttonsey, Ramchunder Hemraj, Adam Hajee Mahomed, Ebbjee Sewjee, Jairam Sewjee, Mansookhram Soorujram, &c. His Highness, accompanied by Captain Wray, was escorted by the members of the Government deputation in a carriage-and-pair to his temporary residence, the bungalow of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy at Mahaluxmee, whither those forming His Highness's party followed him in other carriages. A salute of seventeen guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at sunrise to-day to announce the arrival of the Rao.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles SARGENT, Kt. Acting Chief Justice.)

For evidence as to damages.

57-81—Tobin and R—The Land Mortgage Bank of India vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson B and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

211-76—Macfarlane and E.—Hajee Jackaria Hajee Joonas vs. Hajee Cassum Hajee Abdoola Succoor—Prescot and W. and Skipsey and Wilkins.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

167-82—Payne and G—Toolsa Natha and others vs M. A. DeSouza—Tobin and R.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

285-81—Tyabjee and D.—Motichund Hurruckchund vs Guneshdass Hurdeodas—R. M. Sayani.
152-82—Ardesir and H.—Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha vs Oogra Manna and others—M. M. Munshi.
153-82—M. M. Munshi—Oogra Manna and others vs. Pestonjee Merwanjee Bharoocha—Ardesir and H.
181-82—In person—Essoobai vs Dajeeba Gunput Patel.—In person.
168-82—M. H. Khan—Halimabebee vs Aishabebee and others.
200-82—Macfarlane and E.—Merbai vs Nanabhoy Maneckjee Hearn C. and L.
221-81—J. C. Cama—Shaboodin Rasankhan vs Cumulsey Premjee—Macfarlane and E.
289-81—Muljee and B.—J. G. Smith and others vs the G. I. P. R. Co. and another—Hearn C. and L., Hore C. and B.
190-80—Macfarlane and E.—Jeram Hemraj and others vs Dajabhoy Cullianjee and others—Hore C. and B.
190-81—Smith and F.—Mahomed Hajee Ahmed vs the Secretary of State for India in Council—H. Cleveland.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 19.—Very few reports have been received to-day ; none from Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, or any port in the Peninsula. There is a slight further fall of the barometer in Derajat ; it has risen to the eastward and throughout the Gangetic plain ; it has fallen considerably at Calcutta, and less at Saugor, indicating that the vortex noticed yesterday moved somewhat northward. It is yet calm at Saugor. The wind is moderate at Calcutta, though the barometric gradient is high eastward and south-eastward. Rain to-day :—Akyab, 4 inches ; Chakrata, Mussoorie, Darjeeling, 3 2-3 inches ; Dhubri, ¾ inches ; Saugor, half an inch. On previous days :—Bombay, over 5 inches ; Surat, Belgaum, Mercara, and Madura, between 1 and 2 inches ; Jhansi and Goa, 2-3 inch ; Satara half an inch.

NASICK.—Up to date the fall of rain has been about 20 inches. Cholera has appeared in some parts of Nasick districts, and near the town. The fall of rain for the whole season last year was about 18 inches.

RAINFALL IN THE WYNAAD.—The following particulars of the rainfall since 1874 will be interesting to many of our readers :—

	To 15th July.	In the year.
1874	179·95	305·75
1875	89·45	200·45
1876	110·70	242·50
1877	120·85	251·90
1878	58·25	222·25
1879	133·30	255·70
1880	121·50	226·10
1881	86.85	167·20
1882	207·80	

—*Madras Mail.*

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In	cts.
Previously regtd.	51	37	60	54	58	32	61	47
19 Wednesday	0	86		.....		.....		.....
20 Thursday		.....	0	60	0	77	0	80
Total	52	23	61	11	59	9	62	27
Corresponding date last year........	42	43	44	33	39	15	42	88

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.
DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Thursday, 20th July, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·535	82·9	W	16	0·00
Surat	·598	79·1	W	29	3·30
Bombay	·661	79·9	WSW	29	0·77
Ratnagiri	·735	79·3	WSW strong.	..	3·49
Karwar	·822	79·0	S moderate.	..	0·97
Mangalore	·928	80·0	W	3	0·20
Calicut	·898	77·4	WSW	10	0·76
Cochin	·917	80·0	W	2	0·77
Masulipatam.	·664	85·8	W	..	0·36
Madras	·764	87·8	SW	11	0·06
Negapatam ..	·826	86·9	SW	2	0·00

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 19th July are published for general information :—

Karachi.—Rain at Karachi 6·63, Manora 4·93, Jerruck 10·84, Tatta 7·48, general throughout district. River at Kotri on 17th 17 feet, last year 13 feet 1 inch. Crabs and turtles doing some damage in two tapas of Ghorabari. Fever and colds in five talukas ; 2 cases small-pox in Ghorabari Taluka. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 36 and 32 ; Kotri 30, 32 and 44 ; Tatta 24, 44 and 44 ; and Jati 18, 44 and 44 respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 15 feet 2 inches against 11 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rain throughout the district. Hill torrents caused damage to cultivation in Kakar and Mehar talukas and submerged several villages. Kharif operation continues. Public health good. Small-pox in one taluka. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Shikarpur 24, 28 and 58 ; Sukkur 24, 30 and 60 ; and Larkhana 23, 32 and 56 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—River rose greatly during heavy rain. Has since fallen but is high. Rain in eleven talukas, average fall 5·97 ; in Hyderabad in 24 hours, 12th and 13th, 8·40. Wheat 24, jowari 44, bajri 39, rice red 34 and rice white 24 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Early kharif crops thriving ; sowings continue. Public health fair. Rain throughout the district, Jacobabad 51 cents, Thul 2·48 and Kashmor 12 cents. Wheat 29 1/32, rice 22 14/16, jowari 64 and bajri 58 3/16 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Sowing continues. Total rain 19·19. Cholera has nearly disappeared. Wheat 27 and bajri 30 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—Rain 9·25. Transplantation of rice and bouta progressing. Wheat 28, bajri 31 and maize 54 pounds.

Kaira.—Good rain throughout the district, at Kaira 9·53, total 23·05. Rice transplantation commenced. Health good. Rice 29, wheat 30 and bajri 31 pounds.

Broach.—Rain 2·49, total 20·54. Weather overcast. Cotton crops damaged in some places owing to excessive rain, other crops in good condition. Jowari 32, bajri 29 and rice common 27 pounds. Public health good.

Surat.—Rain 5·45, total 25·43. Sowing and transplantation nearly completed. Break wanted. Flood in Tapti. Young crops healthy. Jowari 34 and nagli 51 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain plentiful, break in weather very desirable. Kharif sowing still in progress. Locusts disappearing in places. Health good. Bajri 43 pounds.

Nasik.—Rain, Igatpuri 20, Peint 13 inches, Nasik and Kalvan 3·23 each, slight in Yeola, Nandgaon and Malegaon, sufficient elsewhere. All crops doing well. Bajri still being sown. Locusts disappearing. Wheat 24, bajri 36 and rice 25 pounds.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain every day, heavy on 12th and 17th, total of week 8·38, total to date 51·37, being 15·10 above average. Abnormal temperature 3° cool on 12th and 17th nil on all other days. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind westerly.

Thana.—Rain 10·50, total 52·80. Transplantation in progress. Second sort rice 27 pounds. Cholera in Salsette, Panwel and Karjat talukas, cases 25, deaths, 19, fever in six talukas, small-pox in Murbad Taluka.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 17th instant). Rain at Alibag 4·31, total 59·55. Weather good. Fever and small-pox in Pen Taluka ; cattle-disease in Roha, Mangao, and Mahad talukas. Transplantation in progress throughout the district. Rice second sort 29 pounds 8 tolas and tur dal second sort 23 pounds 8 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 4·71, total 68·02. Transplantation of rice, nagli and wari progressing. Fever and cattle-disease in four talukas. Prices unchanged.

Poona.—Rain general ; more wanted in Sirur and Bhimthadi talukas ; maximum 16·39 at Maval, minimum 58 cents at Indapur. Young crops healthy. Three fatal cholera cases in Poona. Bajri 42¼, jowari 56¼ pounds. In Poona bajri 36¾, jowari 47½.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum at Akola 1·53, minimum at Shrigonda 16 cents. Sowing of kharif in progress in all talukas ; suspended in Shrigonda and Karjat where rain is urgently wanted. Cattle disease in Karjat. Cholera in Parner 8 attacks 4 deaths, Shrigonda 8 attacks 6 deaths. Bajri maximum 60 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 42 in Kopergaon, jowari maximum 90 in Jamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopergaon.

Sholapur.—Rain 88 cents, total 16·69. Cholera 70 cases, 25 deaths. Kharif sowing nearly completed. Bajri 56 pounds 32 tolas, jowari 75 pounds 3 tolas.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 10·27, total 34·48 ; heavy in some talukas, maximum at Javli 24·14, minimum at Man 96 cents ; break in weather much wanted ; crops in places suffering from excessive rain. Cattle-disease in 3 talukas. Cholera in 6 talukas, cases 120, deaths 61. Bajri 50·22 and jowari 57·25.

Kaladgi.—Rain at Kaladgi 1·03, Badami 56 and Muddebihal 35 cents ; scanty at Bijapur, Bagalkot and Hungund. Kharif sowing in progress. Slight cholera in Sindgi and Bijapur. Jowari 83 and bajri 72 pounds.

Belgaum.—Heavy rain throughout district except Athni ; break urgently required for completing sowing operations. One death from cholera in Chikodi Taluka. Bajri 62 and jowari 63 pounds.

Dharwar.—Rain maximum Hangal 9·25, Dharwar 8·11, Bankipur and Kod above 4 inches, Hubli above 3, Navalgund, Karajgi above 2, Gadag, Ranibennur and Nargund above 1, Ron 90 cents ; minimum 30 at Mundargi and Nargund, more wanted. In Dharwar, Hangal, and Bankipur excessive rain doing damage to young crops and break required immediately. Slight ague in one taluka and two pethas and slight foot and mouth disease among cattle in Bankipur and Hangal. Prices stationary.

Kanara.—Rain at Karwar 8 inches, total 65·93 ; Kumta 13·89, Sirsi 14·91, and Haliyal 5·48. Transplanting and weeding in rice fields continue, sowing in kumri lands ; excessive rainfall injures plants in low lands. Small-pox, fever, and cattle-disease subsiding. Rice common at Karwar 11¼, in district average 13 sers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy ; rain 6·46 ; total 12·47 ; crops good. Cholera in some places. Bajri 25 and jowari 20 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Rain 2·25, general throughout the prant, causing damages in some places to crops. Cholera Civil Station, 3 cases, 2 fatal, Wana 3 cases, 1 fatal ; Vankaner 5 cases, 2 fatal ; Limbdi 1 fatal. Bajri 27 and jowari 31.

Baroda.—Rain 5·90, total 19·36. Sowing of kharif finished in some places. General health good. Bajri 30 and rice common 22 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Sowing mostly completed. Transplantation in progress. Rain general, heavy in Sind and several districts of the Presidency where immediate break is needed, but more rain is required in a few talukas of Nasik, Ahmednagar, and Dharwar. Cholera in Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Thana, and parts of Khathiawar. Fever and cattle-disease in a few districts.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON.

THE case against Eneus Jaki Gonsalves and Moglie Lawrence Fernandes was resumed yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. The two prisoners stand charged with having on the 23rd June last attempted to murder Francis Elias by administering arsenic

Mr. H. Cleveland, the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Carlie, woman, deposed.—I am a widow. My husband died about twenty years ago. I have been suffering from leprosy for the last sixteen years. About eight years ago I was admitted as an inmate of the Leper Hospital. I know Francis Elias. He is also an inmate of the Leper Hospital. About 25 days ago Francis Elias came into my room and gave me in a plantain leaf a piece of sweetmeat called *luddoo*. This was about lamp-light time. I was then lying down in my room. I did not eat it, because I was suffering from fever. I kept it in the plantain leaf near my head. This police sepoy (Rama Hurry, No. 453E) come to the hospital the next morning, and I gave the piece of *luddoo* to him.

Dr. Bryce Gordon deposed.—I am a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and was Acting House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital. On the 24th June last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the prosecutor Francis Elias, the witness Sookia, and five others were brought to the hospital by Inspector Grennan. On admission they all complained of a burning sensation in the stomach. I detained them in the hospital until 6 o'clock in the evening of that day. No further symptoms presenting themselves, they were discharged. The symptoms were such as might have been produced by the persons having taken arsenic. I gave directions that if they exhibited further symptoms, the fact was to be brought to my notice.

Raghoo Govind deposed.—I keep a liquor-shop at the corner of 4th Lane Cammateepoora. About 20 or 25 days ago the two prisoners and Francis Elias came to my shop at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and purchased some *rashee daroo* for four annas. One of the accused paid me for the liquor. France Elias stood outside while the accused entered my shop. After drinking the liquor they left.

Rama Hurry deposed.—I am a police constable, and do duty at Cammateepoora. I recollect the 24th June last. At about 8 o'clock in the morning I was at my post near Treacher's shop. A sepoy from the Dhurumsala came and called me. I went with him to the Dhurumsalla. I there saw some persons who were sick. I saw the witness Toolsee there. She gave me a piece of *luddoo*. I saw the woman Carlie. She also gave me pieces of *luddoo*. I gave the pieces of *luddoo* to one Francis, and took him to Mr. Grennan.

Mr. Edward Henry Grennan deposed.—I am inspector of police in the Bombay Force and am in charge of the Cammateepoora Section. Late in the morning of the 24th June last the last witness (P. C. 453 E) came to me with a boy named Francis. Francis handed to me some pieces of sweetmeat. I went to the Leper Hospital with Francis and the last witness. I there saw Francis Elias, a woman named Mary, a boy named Sowlia, a woman named Mariam, another woman named Yama Koti, a boy named Sukia, and another boy named Eshia. They all were more or less sick. They told me they had taken some sweetmeat the previous night. I showed them the pieces of sweetmeat which were handed to me by Francis and the last witness. They said they had eaten some of the pieces of that sweetmeat. I then showed the pieces of sweetmeat to Francis Elias and asked him if he had given some of that sweetmeat to those persons. He said, "Yes." I handed the sweetmeat on the morning of the 24th June last to Dr. Lyon, Chemical Analyser to Government. I took all the persons mentioned to the J. J. Hospital. They all returned that evening. The next day, the 25th, Mariam and Mary were worse. I sent Mariam back to the J. J. Hospital, where she was detained for fifteen days. On the 28th I went to Wagoli and arrested Moglie and Rosie, woman. On the 29th I arrested Eneus Jaki, and brought the prisoners to Bombay. On the 30th June Eneus Jaki Gonsalves made a statement to me, and I accompanied him to the Dhurumsalla. He there pointed out to me in a chatty some tamarind. The top part of it was a cake of tamarind, below which was some loose tamarind. I took the jar and the tamarind to the Chemical Analyser. In consequence of certain statements made to me by the two prisoners, I went with them to the house of Rosie, woman. This board and this scythe were there shown to me, and I took charge of them. I produce two reports, dated respectively 29th June and 18th July, sent to the Commissioner of Police by the Chemical Analyser to Government, in respect of the tamarind and sweetmeat handed by me to the Chemical Analyser to Government.

The following are the reports referred to by Mr. Grennan in his evidence :—

Chemical Analyser's Office, Bombay, 29th June, 1882. From the Chemical Analyser to Government, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1993 of the 24th instant, and of a sealed packet delivered at this office therewith by Mr. Inspector Grennan of the Bombay Police. The seals on this packet were unbroken at the time of receipt. The said packet contained, wrapped up in two pieces of leaf, a quantity of soft pasty saccharine matter, in which on examination I found arsenious oxide or common white arsenic to be present. Small particles of arsenious oxide could, in fact, readily be picked out with a pair of forceps from the mass of pasty saccharine matter which formed the contents of the packet. An experiment on a portion of the contents of the packet showed the amount of arsenic present therein to correspond to about twelve grains of arsenious oxide per ounce.—I have, &c.

J. B. LYON, F.C.S., F.I.Ch., Surg.-Maj.,
Chemical Analyser to Government.

Chemical Analyser's Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1882. To the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 2196 of the 13th instant, and of a sealed packet forwarded therewith by the hands of Inspector Grennan. This packet contained an earthen pot in which I found, 1st, a large ball of tamarind weighing about 2 lbs. 2 oz., and 2nd, a mass of tamarind separate from the ball and lying below the same. On examination I found the large ball of tamarind to contain particles of common white arsenic, and I was able to separate about 25 grains, by weight, of such particles from a portion of the ball weighing eight ounces. I also examined a portion of the separate mass of tamarind lying below the ball, but was unable to detect the presence of arsenic therein. I have this day returned to Inspector Grennan (1) a sealed bottle containing the remainder of the ball of tamarind above referred to, and (2) the earthen pot, which still contains the greater portion of the separate mass of tamarind.—I have, &c.

J. B. LYON, F.C.S., F. I. Ch., Sur. Maj.,
Chemical Analyser to Government.

The two prisoners were then formally committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

CHARGE OF PERJURY AGAINST A POLICE SEPOY.

THE case brought by Mr. Pandurang Raghoba, managing clerk of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, against Wittoo Babajee (P. C. No. 870 A was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. P. Ryan. The defendant stands charged with perjury.

Mr. Craigie appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Payne for the defence.

Mr. Craigie, in opening the case, said that the accused was charged on the 3rd instant with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding by stating on solemn affirmation that his (Mr. Craigie's) clerk Mr. Pandurang pushed him. These words were used by the accused in his examination-in-chief, and in his cross-examination he swore to the statement and repeated it. The magistrate was perfectly well aware of the circumstances of the case at the hearing of which that evidence was given. He did not intend to allude to the case at any very great length, but he would mention that it was one in which a charge had been laid by his clerk Mr. Pandurang against Wittoo Babajee, the present accused, for assault, and a counter-charge had been laid by the accused against Vussonjee Jairam, Pandurang Raghoba, and himself (Mr. Craigie) for having resisted the police. The importance of the allegation made by the sepoy with regard to the alleged push by Pandurang was, that it amounted to a statement that there was actual resistance offered to the police ; whereas as a matter of fact it was proved in the case that there was no resistance to the police of any kind. There was merely an assertion of right on the part of Vussonjee to enter his own shop, beyond which nothing whatever was done. No attempt was made by the police sepoy to prevent him from entering the office, but he simply stated that he had received orders from his superiors not to allow anybody to go into the office. If any physical force had been used by the accused, no resistance would have been offered at all, but he (Vussonjee) would have resorted to a court of law to seek his remedy. The sepoy made a false statement when he said that resistance was offered to him, and that Pandurang pushed him at the time. He (Mr. Craigie) would prove by his own evidence, and the evidence of his clerk Pandurang, and Vussonjee, that no push had been given to the accused. His clerk Mr. Pandurang would also prove that the statement was made on solemn affirmation by the accused. He would also call the interpreter of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to prove the statement. He proposed in the present case to depart from the usual practice, and to give his own evidence first. If Mr. Payne preferred it he would put Pandurang in the box first.

Mr. Payne said he would not give his consent, but Mr. Craigie might adopt his own course in the matter.

Mr. Craigie then stepped into the witness-box and gave his evidence, which was materially the same as that which he gave in the previous cases.

In cross-examination Mr. Craigie said that a great many brokers collected opposite the old Secretariat building where Vussonjee's shop was, but they did not assemble until a late hour in the afternoon. The crowd was not so great at Vussonjee's shop that he had to push his way through. He only made his way through to his palanquin. From the time he arrived at the shop to the time he went to his palanquin only five minutes elapsed. The sepoy was never nearer to Vussonjee than four or five paces. The statement of the Parsee witness in the previous case that the sepoy was near the door of the shop, Vussonjee standing in front of it, was incorrect. The sepoy only shouted out at the time when he went to his palanquin. He thought he did not go himself into the shop. He did not remember at this distance of time if he had gone into the shop after the door was opened by Vussonjee. He believed he told Vussonjee, "Your office is now opened. You had better proceed with your business." Witness did not leave the shop very indignant at what had occurred. He was not irritated when the sepoy laid his hand on his clerk Mr. Pandurang, but he thought that it was an unjustifiable act on his (the sepoy's) part.

In answer to Mr. Payne, the magistrate said that although he had power to try the case under the Presidency Magistrates' Act, he did not desire to take the responsibility on himself.

The case was adjourned for further hearing to Wednesday, the 26th instant.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes : "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE BOMBAY LIVERY STABLE COMPANY.

THE first ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes presiding. The meeting had to wait for an hour before a quorum was formed. The following is the directors' report for the half-year ending 28th February 1882 :—

The company commenced working on 1st September, 1881, with a stock of 11 horses and 9 carraiges, and on the 28th February the stock consisted of 54 horses and 40 carriages. From the accompanying balance sheet it will be seen that the company during the first six months of its existence has made a net profit at the rate of about 6 per cent. per annum on its paid-upcapital, which, considering the heavy expenses and small receipts during the first three months, is quite as good as could be expected. The receipts during the first three months after the starting of the company were naturally small, as the number of horses and carriages had to be purchased gradually, whereas rent and salaries had to be paid from the very commencement. From the month of December last, however, the receipts have steadily increased and the profits during the months of February and March were Rs. 821-11-9 and Rs. 1,514-11-10 respectively. It is, however, possible that the receipts during the monsoon months will to some extent decrease. The original proposed capital of the company for which applications for Shares were invited was Rs. 100,000, but as provided for in the articles of association the directors commenced operations when the subscribed capital amounted to rather more than Rs. 50,000. Since the company commenced working very few Shares have been applied for, which is to be regretted, as the working expenses would be but slightly increased if the capital, and consequently the stock of the company was considerably more than it now is. The working of the company with its present paid-up capital shows a fair profit, but with a capital of Rs. 100,000 or even Rs. 80,000, the directors would be in a position to extend the business of the company to such an extent that the profits would be more than proportionately increased. It is therefore hoped that some of the present shareholders will increase the interest which they already have in the company, and that the outside public will then follow their example and apply for the balance of the shares. The different branches of the company from which the receipts are derived may be divided under the following heads, viz., veterinary, livery, and hacking. Veterinary.—This branch, in which must be included shoeing, has not met with the support from the Public, which the directors originally expected. The amount earned monthly, however, is sufficient to pay the wages of the native farriers, and for the shoes, nails, and coals used for shoeing the company's horses. Livery.—With larger premises in the Fort this branch could be materially increased, but even now the rent derived from horses standing at livery in our Fort stables almost pays for the monthly rent of the same. Hacking.—The hansoms and victorias on the streets pay handsomely. The company has met with very general support for its victorias and broughams amongst customers hiring by the month, and although the amount earned by this method is less than by daily hire, or by the public street conveyances, the wear and tear is, as a rule, much less, and for this reason it should certainly be encouraged. Commission Sales and Purchases.—This is not a branch which the company has laid itself out to encourage, its premises at present are scarcely large enough to do so satisfactorily. The receipts derived from commissions have consequently been on a very small scale. Messrs. C. H.B. Forbes, and R. Gilbert retire by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election as directors.

Mr. Mackay remarked that out of the earnings, amounting to Rs. 17,900, there was a sum of more than Rs. 7,000 put down in the balance sheet as outstandings, which was more than a third of the earnings.

The Chairman explained that a very considerable portion of the outstandings had come in, and now the balance under that head did not exceed Rs. 2,500. It was a business in which they were obliged to give credit.

The following propositions were then carried unanimously :—

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. Bomonjee Nicholson seconded, that the directors' report and the audited balance sheet for the year ending the 28th February, 1882, be adopted and confirmed.

Mr. Uloth proposed, and Mr. Louis seconded, that Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and R. Gilbert, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.

It was proposed by Mr. W. M. Tennent, and seconded by Mr. Weber, that the number of directors be not less than three, and not more than five.

It was proposed by Mr. Cummoo Suleiman, and seconded by Mr. Bomonjee Nicholson, that Mr. C. H. B. Forbes be elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year.

It was proposed by Mr. Louis, and seconded by Mr. Macnaghten, that Messrs. W. M. Tennent and Cummoo Suleiman be confirmed as directors in the place of Mr. James Dixon and Mr. J. G. Russell, resigned.

On the motion of Mr. Bomonjee Nicholson, Mr. N. S. Symons was elected auditor of the company for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 100.

The Chairman then said that with regard to the inquiry made by Mr. Mackay as to the balance of outstandings, the book-keeper informed him that the present outstandings were about Rs. 1,600 ; and that out of the balance of Rs. 7,000 and odd the outstandings mentioned in the balance sheet, there was now only a sum of Rs. 325 that would not be recovered. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mackay remarked that there was no reason why their company should not be very successful, when similar companies in Madras and elsewhere were in a very flourishing condition. He thought that with directors like Mr. Cummoo Suleiman, the company must succeed remarkably well. The speaker was quite sure that if they could have the full complement of carriages, and got all the shares subscribed, Mr. Weber would be able next year to declare a very handsome dividend. He thought that Mr. Weber was very much handicapped at present in having a small amount of capital to work upon ; and therefore the shareholders should come forward not only to help him, but to help themselves. The shareholders did not know that they had one of the best businesses they could possibly have, better than Treacher and Company or Kemp and Company. He hoped that the remaining shares would be soon taken up, in order that they might get the company into good working order.

The Chairman said the directors would take steps to increase the capital as soon as possible ; and hoped that they would very soon be able to show much better results. Their company was carrying, on exactly similar business to the Madras company, which had shown a profit of 25 per cent. ; and the Chairman thought they would very easily attain to that.

The meeting then separated.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Town Council, 2 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Sultana (s), for Dunkirk ; Chrystal (s), Hull.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Zambesi entered, and the s. s. Sultana, the s. s. Crystal, and the s. s. Khiva left, the dock yesterday.

BAND AT THE BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting) :—

Overture	Military	Embury.
Valse	La Perichole	Coote.
Selection	Martha	Flotow.
Valse	La Robe de Velours	Henri.
Galop	Nur Schnell	Roth.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Constable Collis, V. C., yesterday arrested John O'Connor, a seaman deserter from the steamship County of Selkirk, and placed him on board that vessel. The police officer received the usual reward of Rs. 10.

BREACH OF SHIP DISCIPLINE.—Richard Williams, a seaman of the steamship Thessaly, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of absenting himself from that vessel without leave. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A portion of house No. 59, Wittulwady Cross-lane, belonging to Premjee Dhurumsey, fell in on Wednesday last ; but no one was injured.—The west wall of house No. 22, 1st Marine-lane, fell in on the same day.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—Thomas Goff, a seaman of the British ship Leona Estrella, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his vessel. He was sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GOA RAILWAY.—The inauguration ceremony by the engineers of the Goa Railway Company of running over a locomotive over the finished portion of the line which was to come off on the 8th inst., has been postponed till September next, owing to incessant rains.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS AT GOA.—The salt depôts in the villages of Santa Cruz and Merces at Goa, belonging to the British Government, have been washed away by the rains, causing damage to the amount of some thousands of rupees. Only buildings on elevated ground have escaped destruction.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yessee, woman, and Mohona Lanajee were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of gold and silver ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 450, the property of Bhowanee, a Hindu widow, living at Coppersmith-lane. They were each sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 10th July was Rs. 73,47,782. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 8,068. New coin paid during the week, Rs. 15,38,321. The balance left was Rs. 58,17,521. There was in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 1,52000, belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 18th July, was 340, being 1 more than in the previous week, 145 less than the week ending 19th July, 1881, and 135 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 265 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 20·31. There were 61 deaths from remittent fever, being 2 more than the previous week, and 47 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 36, 21, and 4 respectively, compared with 79, 34 and 9 last year.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Antaji Gopal, Kulkarni of Kharshi in the Javli taluka of the Satara collectorate, having been convicted, under Section 197 of the Indian Penal Code, of issuing a false certificate, knowing the facts certified therein to be false, and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, is declared ineligible to serve Government again in any capacity.—*Bombay Government Gazette.*

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE RAO OF KUTCH.—His Highness the Rao of Kutch was entertained last evening by Mr. Sullimon Abdul Waheb, at the latter's residence, in Main-street, Poona.—*Deccan Herald.*

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

THE COALS CASE.

MATHOORA SOOKLAL, a Purdasee sepoy, and Heerjee Souspall, a Bhattia coal merchant, were again charged before his Lordship and a common jury with theft and abetment of theft of 35 tons of coals on the 17th December, of 31 tons on the 26th December, 1881, and of 40 tons on the 19th January, 1882, being the property of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. There were seven other charges ringing the changes on these two principal ones. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, for the second prisoner.

His Lordship asked Mr. Lang if he had considered the question that was raised the previous day regarding the charges framed against the prisoners. It struck his Lordship that the case had been committed to the Sessions in rather a hurry.

Mr. Lang said that the charges against both the prisoners were those of theft and abetment of theft. If Rowjee Succaram and Balahi were innocent agents, and the coals were taken by them at the direction of the second prisoner, the latter would be guilty of theft.

His Lordship said Mr. Lang was falling into the same error as he himself had fallen the day previous. It was quite clear that Heerjee would be in that case guilty under the English, but not under the Indian, law.

Mr. Lang said he was about to suggest the framing the alternative charge against the second prisoner, of abetting Rowjee and Balahi. Neither of the prisoners was actually present when the coal was delivered, but it was shown that it was taken away by the men of the second prisoner.

His Lordship said it rather struck him that, judging from the evidence as it at present stood, a charge might be framed against the first prisoner of abetting Luxmon ; or it might be a charge against the second prisoner of abetment of an abetment. Such charges, however, were very far from the present ones.

Mr. Lang asked that a charge might be framed against the second prisoner of abetting Rowjee and Balahi, because they were the persons who actually removed the coals. Luxmon apparently only gave them permission to remove the coal ; and there might be a charge against him of abetment.

His Lordship observed that it was impossible to say if such charges would not prejudice the prisoners in their defence. His Lordship thought he must either adjourn the case, or order a new trial. If a charge of theft were framed against the second prisoner, he could not, according to a decision of Mr. Justice West, be convicted of theft.

Mr. Lang said the defence had been that the second prisoner had nothing whatever to do with the matter ; and the learned counsel could not see how he could be prejudiced in the slightest degree by fresh charges being framed. He was perfectly willing to accede to any application for a postponement if it was thought that the accused would be prejudiced. No doubt the case had been sent up in a hurry, and the charges had not been considered as they might have been.

Mr. Inverarity said that before he addressed the jury on Wednesday, Mr. Anderson stated that the second prisoner abetted the first prisoner or nobody. The learned counsel did not want a postponement, as his client had already been put to great expense.

Mr. Lang said the case for the prosecution had been throughout that Rowjee and Balahi were acting under the directions of the second prisoner. It was important that there should be no miscarriage of justice merely on the ground that the charges were not properly framed. The learned counsel would accept his Lordship's suggestion, and not press for charges against Rowjee and Balahi.

After some further discussion charges were framed against the second prisoner to the effect that he abetted the first prisoner to abet Luxmon Osanee, the watchman at the Sewree-bunder ; and that he abetted Luxmon.

Further evidence was then called for the defence.

Nanabhoy Bomonsha Marshall, a merchant, remembered entering into a contract for the sale of coals to the second prisoner through Mr. J. Brooks, broker. The body of the contract-paper was written by Mr. Brooks, and it bore his stamp. The coal was delivered at the Frere-bunder. Prisoner paid on account Rs. 1,800 on the 26th October, 1881. He got 150 tons of coal at the time. On the 8th November, 1881, he paid Rs. 3,306-4. On the 28th January, 1882, prisoner paid Rs. 1,145-11-8, and on the 30th January he paid Rs. 844-11-3. The second contract was written by Mr. Brooks, and it bore his stamp.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—The Port Trust charge ground rent for the time during which coals lie at the bunder. I paid rent till the 31st October, 1881. I was paid by the second prisoner by a cheque.

To the court.—Coal that has been lying six months or ten months at the bunder is depreciated in value to the extent of two or three rupees per ton.

Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee.—I am a manager of the New Great Eastern S. and W. Co., a Justice of the Peace, and a member of the Town Council. I have known the second prisoner since 1879, and found him fair and honest in his dealings with the company, so far as I could observe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang.—Prisoner supplied coal to our mill under contracts made through brokers. In 1880 we bought of him 1,500 tons of coals in three instalments. I think I had no dealings with him since 1880.

Mr. Inverarity briefly summed up the evidence he had called for the defence. The books of Nanabhoy Bomansha, the coal merchant, had not been challenged, and they showed the quantities of coals that the prisoner bought of him. The contract had been made through Mr. Brooks, broker, and were perfectly genuine. The learned counsel dilated upon the improbability of a large coal merchant like the prisoner stealing a small quantity of coals as he was alleged by the prosecution to have done. The merchants in Bombay who had coal at the bunders never went there, but left such valuable property as hundreds of tons of coal in charge of sepoys who drew salaries of only a few rupees a month. There was nothing to prevent these men from making away with the coal, and they had every temptation put in their way. The learned counsel asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the coal which the second prisoner sold to Cursetjee Cowasjee was the coal which he had purchased from Nanabhoy Bomansha.

Mr. Lang, in replying on behalf of the prosecution, said that the second prisoner, far from being a gentleman in affluent circumstances, was unable to take delivery of the cargo of coals, the landing of which commenced in March, 1881, even after interest began to run. The statement that the second prisoner was in affluent circumstances when he made the three deliveries of coal to Cursetjee Cowasjee had been thus disposed of. With reference to the statement that sepoys on miserable salaries were put in charge of coals at the bunders, Mr. Lang said that the salary of the first prisoner was Rs. 25 a month, an extremely good salary for a man in his class of life. The learned counsel rebutted the suggestion that this case had been got up by the police. Messrs. Volkart Brothers were anxious to bring to justice the people who had stolen their property, and it was they who put the case into the hands of the detective police. The jury were asked to disbelieve the statement of Rowjee Succaram that the police had exercised zoolum upon him. He was a man on Rs. 9 a month as salary ; and there could be no doubt that since he gave evidence at the Police Court he had been got at and bribed by the friends of the second prisoner, whose servant he had been. The deliveries of coal must have been made either to Rowjee or Balahi ; and yet the latter had not been called by the defence. The jury had it quite in their power to act on the statement made by Rowjee at the Police Court, and to place no reliance whatever on what he had stated in this court. The absence of the second prisoner's books was one of the stongest circumstances against him. If he had purchased coals of Nanabhoy Bomonsha, he should have brought his books to prove the transactions. Not a single document, however, had been produced by the [illegible]fence ; and the second prisoner's books were n[illegible] be found, because they had been destroy[illegible] screen him from the consequences of the pre[illegible] prosecution. One very important circumstance was that the prisoner had actually contracted to sell to Cursetjee Cowasjee at Rs. 13 per ton coal which had actually cost him Rs. 15-4 at the lowest rate.

His Lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, said there were against the prisoners about fifteen charges in all, three of which were principal charges, while the others were merely ringing the changes upon the former three. His Lordship recommended the jury to throw out the first six charges, which were charges of theft against the prisoners, who, however, according to the evidence, were not present at the delivery of the coals, as they were supposed to have been. As to the next three charges, his Lordship said there was no direct or strong evidence, but he would leave it to the jury to deal with them upon the evidence. The next six charges were those to which the jury were asked to confine their special attention. They charged the two prisoners with abetment [illegible] theft, and abetment of the abetment [illegible] theft. With reference to the last charge [illegible] was remarked that the first prisoner migh[illegible] said to have abetted the theft of the co[illegible] Luxmon, who was in charge, while th[illegible] prisoner might be said to have abetted [illegible] prisoner's abetment of the theft by Lu[illegible] Lordship then briefly stated the circ[illegible] the case, reading copiously from [illegible] With reference to the first prison[illegible] remarked that it was a strange [illegible] occurrence that the quantities [illegible] removed from the prosecu[illegible] from the Sunbeam were e[illegible] [illegible]ich the second prisoner [illegible] asj[illegible]. Against the secon[illegible] evidence of Rowjee a[illegible] being the watchman a[illegible] the orders of the first pr[illegible] were also the surrounding circumst[illegible] case. It was for the jury to say what we[illegible] were to attach to the evidence of those two witnesses against the second accused. As to the evidence of Rowjee Succaram, his Lordship said it was improbable that men of experience and long service in the police force would do such a disgraceful thing as get up false evidence. The jury were told to look to the demeanour of the man in the witness-box and to the character of the evidence he gave. Rowjee's denial here was a wholesale denial ; he professed to be ignorant of everything that had occurred. If the jury believed the story told by Rowjee in the Police Court to be true, they would have to find the second prisoner guilty ; but if they could rely upon the statement made by Rowjee here, the second prisoner should be acquitted as far as Rowjee's evidence against him went. In the consideration of Rowjee's evidence the jury would have to consider the evidence of Luxmon also ; and they would be able to judge how far the story of the one supported or clashed with the story told by the other. Their demeanour in the witness-box and the character of the evidence they gave, in relation to the rest of the evidence in the case, should be carefully considered. With regard to the evidence as to character called by the second prisoner, his Lordship told the jury not to trust to that evidence, as the question here was only as to what was done by the prisoner on a particular occasion. If the second prisoner had honestly kept his books, and produced them here, they would have been of more value than the books of Nanab[illegible] Bomonsha could be. If the jury believed the [illegible] prisoner guilty, it would be their business, h[illegible] ship said, to find the first prisoner guilt[illegible] first three of the fresh charges.

The jury, after an hour's consultation [illegible] verdict of not guilty for the first pr[illegible] guilty of abetment of theft against th[illegible] first prisoner was at once discharg[illegible]

The second prisoner, on being as[illegible] should not be pronounced upo[illegible] innocent of the charge.

His Lordship, in passing se[illegible] Souspall, you have been co[illegible]

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a very careful investigation, of abetment of theft. The offence you have been found guilty of is of a most dangerous character; it is not theft as a servant, but it approaches as nearly as possible that offence. For this most serious offence I feel it to be my duty to pass upon you the most severe sentence I can, which is rigorous imprisonment for three years.

LEAVE TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY.

Mr. Lang applied for leave to prosecute the witness Rowjee Succaram for giving false evidence in this court. The application was granted.

The court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTOR'S COURT.—July 19

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley)

PERMISSION TO PROSECUTE FOR PERJURY.

RE SORABJEE KOLABHOY ANDHIAROO.

The case of this insolvent, who is a Parsee priest, was called on for hearing on the 12th instant, and was adjourned until this day for the purpose of taking evidence.

Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent; and Mr. Budroodeen for the opposing creditor, Mr. Bomonjee Pallonjee Nicholson.

The insolvent stated that he had become involved in pecuniary difficulties because he had suffered loss on account of the general depreciation in the value of mill shares. He had a number of shares which he had mortgaged with the opposing creditor; and his earnings were wholly inadequate to meet his current expenses and defray his debts.

The opposing creditor had filed an affidavit claiming Rs. 1,315, being the amount of a decree passed in his favour by Mr. Justice Bayley in a suit brought by him against the insolvent. The grounds of opposition filed by the creditor were that the insolvent had concealed his account-books relating to his share transactions, and that he lived extravagantly and beyond his means.

To-day the insolvent, being examined, denied that he had any books of accounts, or that he had received any notice of demand from Mr. Turner, attorney for the opposing creditor, requiring him to pay the amount due by him.

The opposing creditor, when called, stated that the insolvent had left Bombay for the purpose of avoiding service of a summons taken out in the civil suit, and that he had stayed away from Bombay until a decree was passed against him. The [illegible] r said that the insolvent had volun[illegible] him a book containing an account of [illegible] sactions, and informed him that the [illegible] he had mortgaged with the witness [illegible] in the book.

[illegible] amed Tarrahchand Walljee, who [illegible] behalf of the creditor, said that he [illegible] t with the insolvent for a share in [illegible] Mill pledged by the insolvent with [illegible] t in respect of this share there was [illegible] due to him by the insolvent.

[illegible] p, in delivering judgment, said that [illegible] clear to decide. Looking at the [illegible] Lordship remarked that the only [illegible] tioned therein was the opposing [illegible] e insolvent's liabilities were Rs. 1,315, and assets nil. The evidence given by the insolvent, that he had never received any notice of demand from the attorney for the opposing creditor, and that he had no books showing the account of his share transactions, was utterly unreliable. On the other hand, the evidence of the opposing creditor, that the insolvent had voluntarily shown him his account-book, was highly probable and trustworthy. The court observed that nothing was alleged against the creditor so as to make his evidence suspicious. The court entertained no doubt that the insolvent did keep a book, which he had suppressed. His Lordship therefore dismissed the petition, with costs.

Mr. Budroodeen then applied for sanction to prosecute the insolvent for perjury.

His Lordship granted permission.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION IN THE PUNJAB.

Friday's sitting was devoted to the cause of female education. Miss Greenfield, of the Zenana Mission, Ludhiana, spoke of the shortcomings noticeable in girls' schools, in which the teaching very unsatisfactory. No great improvement, however, could be expected to take place until the present teachers are replaced by women trained in normal schools. During the past ten years a marked change had taken place in the attitude of the native community towards female education, which was now being sought for, more or less, in all cities where *zenana* teaching was carried on. The village people were behind hand, but that was chiefly because they had no opportunities. Miss Greenfield would prefer Gurmukhi or Hindi, as the medium of instruction, to Urdu, which was only serviceable as leading to official employment; and was not the vernacular of the people. Private or mis[illegible] girls' schools were obliged to keep up the [illegible] ing girls for attendance at school, [illegible] the practice in Government [illegible] which a good private [illegible] another in which [illegible] that of Babu [illegible] whose evidence was ge[illegible] as that of the officers of the Edu[illegible] who preceded him in their examination.

HERR BANDAMNN AND THE *HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.*

We were surprised to hear quite casually last night that Herr Bandmann, alias "*Trumpet-blower*," has been distinguishing himself in another of those cowardly and contemptible acts of violence with which his name has for so long been notoriously associated in all parts of the world. The report which reached our ears was to the effect that the eminent (!) tragedian, because we had refused to believe that he could play Hamlet as well as Henry Irving, had retaliated by using personal violence towards the Reporter of the *Telegraph*; in fact, had kicked that distinguished individual out of the City Hall on the evening of Saturday last. We of course laughed at the report, which we took as a mere idle rumour, food for gossips, as we knew from past experience that Mr. Bandman's violence was invariably used on women and children, and that any indignity of the kind named offered to our Reporter—who is an old pupil of Nat Langham's and great on muscle —would inevitably have subjected the violent tragedian to the most severe castigation, he has received since our old office chum, Herbert Crellin, thrashed him within an inch of his life for striking a woman at rehearsal on the stage of the Lyceum Theatre in London, more than a dozen years ago. However, as our informant assured us that Mr. Bandmann had triumphantly related to him personally the particulars of this one-sided kicking match, we, still unbelieving, considered it advisable, seeing that the rumour was rapidly circulating through the Colony, to investigate the matter. The results of our inquiries are as follows:—A young Portuguese lad who was a clerk in our service six months ago, appears to have found his way behind the scenes on Saturday night, where he was accosted by the fiery Bandmann, who had just received information that an article on "Tragic Power" had appeared in the *Telegraph* that afternoon, and was at fever heat in consequence. Bandmann, asked the youth his business on the stage, and received the reply that he (the youth) was the reporter of the *Telegraph*. The chance was too good to be missed; the boy was alone and defenceless; and so the valiant [illegible] ro of the dastardly assault on Mrs. Rousby, [illegible] red him by the scuff of the neck, and kicked [illegible] ff the stage, observing at the same time, in [illegible] iest tones of his sublimest tragedy, that he [illegible] e to serve the Editor of the *Telegraph* in [illegible] ay. The Portuguese lad, who had really [illegible] there, had aggravated his offence by [illegible] o his impertinent intrusion richly [illegible] received; but we can see no [illegible] Mr. Bandmann's contemptible [illegible] inst ourselves. Nor can we see [illegible] ghted tragedian" had in view, [illegible] loit, which, to say the least, [illegible] display of mean cowardise, [illegible] gh no doubt agreeable to [illegible] nfirmed woman-beater. [illegible] Bandmann and have [illegible] him for many years. We [illegible] cause this man has arrogantly [illegible] what he would do in the shape of [illegible] violence to our sacred person, and as we desire to give him all possible provocation to carry out his pompous threats. The office of the Hongkong *Telegraph* is at No. 6, Peddar's Hill; the Editor is always to be found there between the hours of 9 and 5; he will be most happy to receive a visit from Mr. Daniel E. Bandmann at any time likely to suit that person's convenience; and he desires to intimate that the pair of double-clumped short thirty sixes, which Mr. Ling Shing of Wellington-street, the eminent artist in leather ornaments, manufactured especially for the benefit of Chan Atai and his bailiff, "Coffins," are quite at Mr. Bandmann's service should he feel at all anxious to "beard the lion in his den." Tobin in his capital comedy "The Honeymoon" makes Duke Aranza say, "the man that lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch whom 't were gross flattery to name a cowasd." In one of his comic sketches, Arthur Lloyd sings something like this:

> "I've been a great star in my time,
> Though now I'm reduced to a seedy one;
> In me kind friends, pray behold
> Daniel E. B.—that tragedian."

The application in both instnces is obvious. We await with impatience the visit of this tragic thunderbolt.—*Hongkong Telegraph*, June 14th.

[illegible] *lloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Limb and [illegible] ot many years ago some ulcerations and diseases [illegible] ts placed in peril the affected limb whose loss [illegible] mended to spare the risk of life—*now* the [illegible] these noble remdies has made the cure of [illegible] dies no longer a matter of doubt. Hollo[illegible] preserves the condemned limb, and in its [illegible] proves the general health and vigour of [illegible] way's Ointment and Pills heal all sores [illegible] d extirpate scrofula sores. Ulcers, [illegible] discharges, swollen or gathered [illegible] ews, enlarged joints, rheumatic [illegible] are readily remediable by the [illegible] application of these cooling, [illegible] arations which are as powerful

LAUNCH OF AN ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER.

On Saturday afternoon (June 17), there was launched from the Jarrow yard of the Palmer Shipbuilding and Iron Company, Limited, the second large, powerful, and fine mail and passenger steamer, built by the firm for the General Steam Navigation Company of Italy, for which Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co. are the managers. The launch cermony was performed from a raised platform neatly decorated, by Mrs. Armstrong, the wife of Mr. Robert Armstrong, the manager of the shipyard department, who named the good steamer the Raffaele Rubattino, by breaking on the bows the conventional bottle of wine, after which Mrs. Armstrong launched the vessel by severing the cord which held it on the ways. For this part of the ceremony Mrs. Armstrong was presented by the Palmer Company with a beautifully chased silver chisel and mallet. The s.s. Raffaele Rubattino is a sister vessel to the s.s. China, of Genoa, now being finished in the Jarrow-yard. The dimensions of the vessel launched were 412ft. in length, by 44ft. breadth of beam, 31ft. 3in. depth of hold. She has a carrying capacity of 4,500 tons dead weight, and is built to take the highest class at Loyd's under the spar deck rules. She will be fitted with the Palmer Company's enverted direct acting compound surface-condensing engines of 500 horsepower nommal, the cylinders being 54 inches and 93 inches in diameter respectively, and the length of the piston stroke is 60 inches. The steam will be supplied by four cylindrical double-ended boilers, also erected by the Palmer Company. The Raffaele Rubattino is specially designed and constructed to run the passenger and mail service between Genoa and Bombay, and when finished will have accommodation for 100 first-class passengers and fifty second class, the berths and salons being fitted up with every requirement for luxurious ease as well as home comfort.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

THE REFUGEES FROM EGYPT.

The Lord Mayor yesterday received the following letter from Dr. Mackie, the Consular Surgeon at Alexandria:

Alexandria, June 19, 1882.

My Lord Mayor,—I take the liberty of writing by earliest opportunity to confirm and explain my telegram to you of yesterday. As a surgeon of twenty-two years' practice in Egypt, amongst people of every nationality, class, and religion, I have a very intimate knowledge of the circumstances of most of the unfortunate Christian and Jewish families at present obliged to flee from Egypt for protection from a fanatical populace stirred up by a brutal and insubordinate soldiery. Such panic was produced by the rising against the Europeans, so utterly unexpected, on that day (June 11), that the whole European population became demoralised and panic-stricken. Had the rising against us and the massacre been practised entirely by Arabi Pasha's soldiers we should not have been so awe-stricken, as for some time a fanatical rising of the soldiers had threatened, but no one suspected that the seeds being sown by Arabi for some time among the low population were to bear their fruit so soon. The consequence has been that the poorer Europeans, ill-protected in their houses against a renewal of the brutality and butchery, betook themselves to flight, most of them leaving their little all behind them, and not waiting even to try to find a little money to help them on. Regardless of the future or its consequences to them, they fled to the harbour on board whatever steamer they could reach, crouched down on deck, and refused to be landed. Where they were to be taken to they knew not, nor did they care so long as they felt safe from Arabi's fanatic whose blood is up to kill and slay. The panic and stampede still continue, and it is roughly estimated that from 12,000 to 16,000 Europeans—men, women, and children—have already left. I visited some of the steamers freighted with refugees this afternoon. Their decks were crammed from stem to stern, some of them not protected by an awning, but exposed to the burning sun. Fortunately they will be disembarked at ports not far distant—Malta, Cyprus, Syria, Italy, Trieste, &c. Were the voyage longer serious disease must break out. At first the consulates had no time to organise any system of emigration or help, but now each consulate, so far as funds go, is helping its poor to find a passage and giving them a few shillings in their pocket. For poor British subjects the Admiral is engaging steamers to give them free passages to Malta or Cyprus, but, landed at a port at a safe distance from Egypt, what is to become of them then? There are many still to leave. This is the seventh day of the stampede, and to-day, from early dawn to dusk, it has still been an unbroken stream of emigrants from town to harbour.—I am, my Lord Mayor, very faithfully yours,

W. Mackie, Surgeon to her Majesty's Consulate.

Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour has also telegraphed to the Lord Mayor suggesting the formation of a local committee at Malta, whither many of the British refugees are going.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale [illegible] Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-[illegible]

NOTICES.

[illegible] GILLOTT'S [illegible] STEEL PENS. [illegible] GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

SARSAPARILLA. [illegible] RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible] from the TORPID BODY. ERU[illegible] taking this extraordinary [illegible] A SARSAPARILLA, soon find [illegible] cure. It is asserted by those who take [illegible] system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Agents:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London.

Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SPARS, SLEEPERS, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway (next to the Tramway Co.'s premises) the whole of the shoring Teak Timber, &c., used in supporting the building of Messrs. Lang, Moir and Co.'s Offices at Elphinstone-circle, consisting of number of first-class teak spars, 15 to 35 feet long, sleepers of sizes, teak rafters, timber pieces, coach screws, bolts, rope, stones, iron chain, &c., &c., to be sold in convenient lots to suit purchasers. Now on view.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as under, viz.:—

A consignment of kerosine-oil hanging lamps in great varieties.

An invoice of crockeryware consisting of cheese, dessert, table and soup plates, teapots and coffeepots, &c.

- 1 large size brand new hand organ.
- Few dozens dry process copying ink.
- 1 case ribbons.
- 10 cases American-made tin toys of various designs.
- 1 bran new treadle sewing-machine, by Home.
- A small collection of samples of sundry goods, &c.

By order of Messrs. Annunciation and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. T. S. Faill, a complete set of tomb-stones with iron railings.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

The sale of stock in trade of Mr. Ebram Hassum in Meadow-street, will be resumed TO-DAY, at 2 p.m.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank-bunder, in the Jutha of Bhugwandass Bhagla, by order of Gunshamdass Khemka, and on account and at the risk of Noor Mahomed Abdool Rhaman—

About 40 tons teak scantlings of various sizes, in lots to suit purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms an invoice of superior perfumery from Napoleon Price and Co., just received per s. s. Khedive, consisting of essence of white moss and damask rose and spina rosa, registered golden oil, marrow oil and frangipant, pomade, transparent and glycerine soap, &c.

On MONDAY the 24th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms the valuable mess kit of the 15th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, comprising rich cut glassware, handsome green and gold bordered dinner service, very handsome blue gold and flower painted dessert service and coffee cups and saucers to match, best electro-plated hotwater curry dishes, dish covers, hotwater gravy and side dishes, cruet, liquor and egg frames, ice-pitcher, toast rack, mustard pots, round and oval trays, knife rests, nutcrackers, fish knives, epergne, 4 and 7 branched candelabra, table candlesticks, bread baskets, and decanter stands, silver table dessert, tea, salt, mustard, marrow and gravy spoons, table, and dessert forks, soup and sauce ladles, butter and fish knives, fire stands, claret jugs, milk jug and wine labels, table and dessert knives and carvers, table and wall lamps, wall brackets, pictures, palanquin, time piece, a single poled tent with carpets, &c. The property is on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

- 10 bales grey shirtings.
- 10 cases bleached Dhoties.
- 5 ,, Prints.
- 4 ,, T Red Scarfs.
- 2 ,, White hankerchieves.
- 1 ,, Carres Patent Ice Machine complete (new) with 6 spare glasses.
- 10 cases 10 doz. old Trossacks Bland Highland and Whisky 2 stars.

SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS, at No. 106, Doongersey-road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 6-30 a.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 106, Malabar Hill.

The choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, the property of C. W. Prescot, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PEER MARKET OR SHAIK ALLY JUNJEEKER STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd August, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Goolam Russool bin Abdool Cadur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Hussun bin Bhicoo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of January 1880.

All that piece of fazundaree ground fronting on the south side of Peer market or Shaik Ally Junjeckur-street, with the messuage or dwelling house situate without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement 15 feet in breath and 57 feet in length, and registered in the books of the municipal taxes under No. 25, and bounded on the east by the house of Husson Bhicoo, on the west by the house of Balla Meya Mookrey, on the north by the said Peer Market or Shaik Ally Junjeekur-street, and on the south by the house of Bavajee Chandabhoy, and is now in the occupation of the said Husson Bin Bhicoo

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st July, 1882.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Head Office—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay. April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

Head Office:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
,, SCOTLAND, | ,, PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER, HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.

CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.

"Sir,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and I was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours.
"Thomas Watts."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

STANDARD POLICIES.

LAST year the amount of New Assurances effected by the Standard Life Office was upwards of £1,400,000 sums assured, and is believed to be the largest business transacted during the year by any office in the United Kingdom. This result is no doubt to be attributed in a great measure to the freedom from restrictions which marks the STANDARD POLICY, and to the name the Company has acquired for sound and liberal management.

DETAILS of the Investments (Five and three quarter million Pounds Sterling) and every information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, June 1882.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Silks Black	...from 2 4 per yard.	Dresses Ready made ...	...from 3 8 each.
Ditto Colored ...	... ,, 2 11 ,,	Ditto Ball ...	... ,, 9 0 ,,
Satins all shades	... ,, 1 9 ,,	Underlinen in Great Varieties.	
Velvets ...	... ,, 2 0 ,,	Flowers Ditto	
Velveteens colored ...	... ,, 1 8 ,,	Feathers Ditto	
Ditto Black...	... ,, 1 8 ,,	Fans Ditto	
Sateens all Shades	... ,, 0 8 ,,	Ribbons in all shades and widths	
Grenadines	... ,, 0 5 ,,	Handkerchiefs...	...from 1 dozen.
Alpacas	... ,, 0 6 ,,	Gloves Kid white and colored...	,, 4 per pair.
Serges Blue	... ,, 1 2 ,,	,, ,, Black and colored	,, 1 8 ,,
Muslins white and fancy,	... ,, 0 4½ ,,	,, Silk Black	,, 0 15 ,,
Lawns ...	... ,, 0 2½ ,,	,, ,, Colored 2 Buttons...	,, 1 6 ,,
Merinos all Shades	... ,, 1 6 ,,	,, ,, ,, 3 Buttons...	,, 1 12 ,,
,, Black	... ,, 0 13½ ,,	Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	,, 0 8 ,,
Pompadours, fast colours	... ,, 0 5 ,,	Linen Collars all shapes	...from 2 12 dozen.
Batistes all shades	... ,, 0 6 ,,	Linen Cuffs ...	... ,, 4 2 ,,
Nets all colors ...	... ,, 0 6 ,,	Hats and Bonnets Trimmed ...	,, 5 8 each.
Frillings	... ,, 0 1¼ ,,	Ditto untrimmed ...	... ,, 0 12 ,,
Cash's Frillings all widths	...	Hats Riding ...	... ,, 5 12 each.
Fringes Black Silk ...	... ,, 0 14 ,,	Hoisery in all qualities and prices.	

And other requisites too numerous to mention.

PATTERNS SENT UPON APPLICATION.

N. B.—Compare our qualities and Prices and you will see that the only Establishment where you can procure all requisities at Europe Prices is the

POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.
(now open.)

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY:

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. beg to notify the renewal of their stock of the celebrated Campaign Watches, hundreds of which were supplied to the army during the late war in Afghanistan, and for which the most favourable testimonials have been received from every part of India.

Their revised prices are:—

German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch ... ...Rs. 25
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, extra strong ... ,, 30
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled ... ,, 35
German Silver crystal face keyless lever Campaign Watch, full jewelled and finest finish ... ... ,, 40

These watches are not affected by riding and will withstand an immense amount of hard usage.

TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 2, Rampart Row.
POONA, 1, East Street.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
THE WINE MERCHANTS *PER SE* OF INDIA AND CHINA.

OUR BUSINESS was founded in Europe in 1815, in India in 1842. Every description of WINES and SPIRITS suitable for India, and at all prices, may be obtained on the BEST TERMS from us as *original* Importers, and detailed lists of them will be sent on application to our houses at

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, OR LAHORE.

OUR AGENTS ARE TO BE FOUND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL STATIONS IN INDIA.

SPECIALITIES.

"ROYAL CHARTER" CHAMPAGNE.
CARLTON WHISKY.
GLENLIVET WHISKY. N. B.—THE ONLY *GENUINE* "GLENLIVET."
BASS'S CHAMPAGNE ALE. } THE BULL-DOG BOTTLING.
GUINNESS STOUT. }
OUR OWN CLARETS, HOCKS, SHERRIES, PORTS, &c.
AYALA'S CHAMPAGNE.
D. W. D. (IRISH) WHISKY.
BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.
PALUGYAY AND SONS' HUNGARIAN WINES.

HAMILTON & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,
NEXT DOOR TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA,
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR PRESENTATION.

CLOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CLOCK.

In plain case, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance, striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position. Each clock is fitted in stout morocco case, with glass front and strap for the hand, so that it may be carried by a Sepoy when on the march.

PRICES IN RICHLY GILT CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 85, 90, and 98.
The Time-Piece, not striking .... Rs. 55, 68, 72, and 88.

IN LACQUERED CASES.

The Clock, striking .... Rs. 65, and 95.
The Time-Piece .... Rs. 44, 50, and 85.

WE HAVE IN STOCK A VERY LARGE NUMBER OF CARRIAGE CLOCKS

to select from, in plain cases, richly gilt with superior lever jewelled movements, compensation balance striking hours and half-hours, going for eight days in any position, and with or without repeating movement, fitted in strong outer morocco leather case.

With Repeating Movement, striking on Gong ....Rs. 188 and 195
Ditto Ditto on Bell ....Rs. 125 and 200
Ditto Ditto on Bell with Alarum...Rs. 220

CARRIAGE TIME-PIECES,
AS ABOVE,
PRICED Rs. 70, 95, 110, & 115.

THE NEW NICKEL CARRIAGE TIME-PIECE.

The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in diameter.

Price Rs. 110.

23rd June, 1882.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

M[illegible]

MILLINER, DRESS-[illegible]

No. 7, CHU[illegible]

BADHA[illegible]

TAILOR[illegible]

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

NOTICES.

A GOOD PLAN.

OPTION dealing in Stock Exchange Securities often returns five to ten times the amount invested in as many days, £10 to £1,000 realises same ratio of profit. *Explanatory Book sent free.* Address, GEORGE EVANS & Co., Stock-brokers, Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, England. Colonial orders receive immediate attention.

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Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all other Insects are Destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

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DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, Cannon-street, London.

CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS [illegible] ON 31st Dec. [illegible] ds £253,296 ON [illegible] 1880.

THE direction of [illegible] of the Co[illegible] the Assurance Funds and [illegible] pany is as follows, viz:—

Trustees of the Guarantee Fund.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.

Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

Trustees of the Indian Life Funds.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

Chairman of the London Board.

The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

London Directors.

Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens, South Kensington.

Actuary & Auditor of the Life Assurance Fund.

W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

Managing Secretary and Actuary in London.

A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

Manager for India.

A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

Directors in India.

J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

Bankers.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

Medical Officer.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M. D., M. R. C. S. Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additional advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of Positive Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed is forty per cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of the deposits with the Trustee, payable at option, after two years premiums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies are Issued on each Payment of Premium being made.

Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, Monthly and for a Limited Number of Years.

The best Security to Assignees.

Medical Examinations specially arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

No Restriction on Travel.

Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from demands of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

Forms, viz:

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age.
3. On Joint lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates but at rates sanctioned by actuaries.

Progress of the Home and Indian Funds for Policy-holders.

On 31st December, 1872 .. £55,373
On 31st December, 1880 .. £227,400

Total Indian business in 9 Years.

Proposal received to Assure ... Rs. 1,44,53,500
Policies issued Assuring ... Rs. 1,00,99,900

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and [illegible] information may be obtained on applic[illegible]

23, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. [illegible]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
Established 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participati[illegible] in fo[illegible] g Policies which have been six [illegible] ce receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. [illegible] the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

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Second do. ....4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

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